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28, 1st Main Road, CIT Nagar, Chennai - 35 (HO).

Mail Address: manidhanaeyam@gmail.com

Website: www.mntfreeias.com

PAPER - III - UNIT - I

**INDIAN POLITY AND EMERGING POLITICAL TRENDS ACROSS THE
WORLD AFFECTING INDIA**

பொது அறிவு

GENERAL STUDIES

பிரிவு - அ

SECTION - A

(10 x 10 = 100)

1. இந்திய நீதித்துறையில் கொலீஜியம் முறையின் பரிணாம வளர்ச்சி குறித்து தொகுத்துரைக்க.

Summarize the evolution of the collegium system in the Indian judiciary.

First Judges Case (1981):

- Supreme Court ruled that the executive (government) had the final say in judicial appointments, giving it significant control over the judiciary.

Second Judges Case (1993):

- Shifted the balance by establishing the Collegium System.
- Gave the Chief Justice of India (CJI) and two senior-most judges the primary role in recommending judicial appointments, minimizing executive influence.

Third Judges Case (1998):

- Expanded the Collegium to include the CJI and four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.
- Strengthened the judiciary's autonomy by creating a collaborative process for appointments and transfers.

Fourth Judges Case (2015):

- The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2014 and the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act of 2014 has replaced the collegium system of appointing judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts with a new body called the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).
- However, in 2015, the Supreme Court declared both the 99th Constitutional Amendment as well as the NJAC Act as unconstitutional and void in the fourth judge case. Consequently, the earlier collegium system became operative again.

Current Role:

- The Collegium recommends judicial appointments and transfers, and the President appoints judges based on these recommendations.
- The executive can raise objections, but it must accept the recommendations if the Collegium reiterates them.

Criticisms:

- Lacks transparency, accountability, and diversity.
- Potential for nepotism due to the internal, judiciary-led process.

2. இந்தியாவில் ஒரே நேரத்தில் தேர்தல் நடத்துவது தொடர்பாக உயர்மட்டக் குழு அளித்த பரிந்துரைகள் குறித்து விவாதிக்க மேலும் "ஒரே நாடு, ஒரே தேர்தல்" முறையின் சாதக பாதகங்களை பட்டியலிடுக.

Discuss the recommendations made by the high-level committee on simultaneous elections in India and list out the advantages and disadvantages of the "one nation, one election" model.

Recommendations by the High-Level Committee:

- **Constitutional Amendments:** Amendments to the Constitution and Representation of the People Act are necessary to align election schedules.
- **Phased Implementation:** Initially align Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections, with a gradual alignment for local body elections.
- **Mechanism for Mid-Term Dissolutions:** Develop a mechanism to address scenarios where an assembly or the Lok Sabha may dissolve mid-term.
- **Improving Election Infrastructure:** Strengthen the Election Commission's resources, like electronic voting machines (EVMs) and personnel, for efficient large-scale elections.

- **Voter Awareness Campaigns:** Educate voters on the simultaneous elections model to enhance participation and understanding.

Advantages of the "One Nation, One Election" Model

- **Cost Savings:** Reduced frequency of elections would lower expenses on logistics, security, and administrative costs.
- **Continuity in Governance:** Governments would function more smoothly without frequent election-related disruptions.
- **Increased Voter Turnout:** Conducting simultaneous elections could improve voter participation by reducing voter fatigue.
- **Reduced Burden on Resources:** Security forces and administrative resources would be deployed less frequently, easing pressure on law enforcement and administrative machinery.
- **Streamlined Policy Implementation:** Policies can be implemented with fewer interruptions from the Model Code of Conduct, allowing governments to focus on governance.

Disadvantages of the "One Nation, One Election" Model:

- **Constitutional and Practical Challenges:** Aligning terms of various legislative bodies and managing mid-term dissolutions would require complex legal and procedural changes.
- **Impact on Regional Parties:** National issues could overshadow regional issues, potentially affecting the electoral chances of regional parties.
- **Administrative and Logistical Strain:** Conducting elections across the entire country at once would require extensive planning, resources, and personnel.
- **Mid-Term Dissolution Issues:** In case of a mid-term dissolution of a legislature, mechanisms for handling these scenarios remain complex and could require interim arrangements.
- **Potential for Disruptions:** Any large-scale disruption or irregularity could affect the entire election process nationwide, complicating rectification and re-polling efforts.

3. இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பின் பரிணாம வளர்ச்சியில் காலனித்துவ அரசாங்கத்தால் இயற்றப்பட்ட பல்வேறு சட்டங்களின் தாக்கத்தை விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the influence of various acts enacted by colonial government on the evolution of the Indian constitution.

The Regulating Act of 1773:

- **Significance:** Established the first semblance of centralized administration by creating the Supreme Court in Calcutta and restricting private trade by East India Company (EIC) officials.
- **Constitutional Influence:** Introduced judicial control over administrative actions, a concept that later evolved into judicial review.

The Pitt's India Act of 1784:

- **Significance:** Introduced dual control over India's governance by setting up a Board of Control to oversee EIC's operations. Granted the Governor-General veto power in legislative matters.
- **Constitutional Influence:** Enhanced executive authority in India, laying the foundation for centralized governance and the principle of checks and balances.

The Charter Act of 1793:

- **Significance:** Expanded the Governor-General's veto powers and allowed the EIC to retain its monopoly in trade.
- **Constitutional Influence:** Set a precedent for executive dominance in legislative processes, influencing the later office of the President's veto power in India's Constitution.

The Government of India Act of 1858:

- **Significance:** Transferred all powers from the EIC to the British Crown, marking the beginning of the British Raj. Established the office of the Viceroy.
- **Constitutional Influence:** Strengthened centralized control and administrative uniformity, forming the basis for the federal structure under British India, which influenced the Union structure of the Indian Constitution.

The Indian Councils Act of 1861:

- **Significance:** Introduced legislative councils with Indian representatives, marking the beginning of representative institutions in India.

- **Constitutional Influence:** Laid the foundation for bicameralism, with legislative councils developing into the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

The Government of India Act of 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms):

- **Significance:** Established a diarchy in the provinces, with separate subjects under Indian ministers' control.
- **Constitutional Influence:** Introduced a federal concept by granting some powers to provinces, a precursor to the division of powers between the Union and States in the Indian Constitution.

The Government of India Act of 1935:

- **Significance:** Created a federal system, with provincial autonomy and an all-India federation. Provided for a bicameral central legislature and expanded franchise.
- **Constitutional Influence:** Served as a blueprint for federalism and bicameralism, influencing the Constitution's structure, distribution of powers, and the establishment of legislative assemblies and councils.

The Indian Independence Act of 1947:

- **Significance:** Ended British rule, leading to India's independence, and divided British India into two dominions.
- **Constitutional Influence:** Provided the Constituent Assembly with full authority to draft India's Constitution, free from British legislative control.

Advantages of Colonial Influence on Indian Constitutional Development:

- **Foundation for Rule of Law:** British acts introduced early structures for judicial review and legal recourse.
- **Centralized Governance and Federalism:** Created a framework that later helped unify diverse regions under one federal structure.
- **Representative Institutions:** Provided the basis for democratic institutions, such as legislative councils, which influenced the development of a parliamentary democracy.
- **Administrative Efficiency:** The established bureaucracy and legal codes influenced administrative structures in independent India.

Disadvantages of Colonial Influence on Indian Constitutional Development:

- **Limited Representation:** Early laws primarily served British interests, providing limited and symbolic representation to Indians.

- **Centralized Power and Control:** Promoted a highly centralized system with limited autonomy, which the Indian Constitution later had to balance.
- **Retention of Colonial Practices:** Certain colonial provisions, such as the death penalty and sedition laws, have continued in independent India despite evolving global views.

4. மாநில சட்டமன்ற உறுப்பினரை தகுதி நீக்கம் செய்வதற்கான பல்வேறு வழிகள் குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the various grounds for disqualification of the member of the state legislature.

Constitutional Disqualifications (Articles 191 and 192):

- **Office of Profit:** If a member holds an office of profit under the central or state government, except offices exempted by legislation, they are disqualified.
- **Unsound Mind:** Members declared of unsound mind by a competent court.
- **Undischarged Insolvency:** Members declared insolvent by a court and have not discharged their debts.
- **Citizenship Issues:** Members who are not Indian citizens or voluntarily acquire foreign citizenship, or pledge allegiance to a foreign state, are disqualified.

Disqualification under the Representation of the People Act, 1951

- **Conviction of Certain Offenses:** Members convicted of certain criminal offenses with imprisonment of two years or more are disqualified for six years after their release.
- **Corrupt Practices in Elections:** Involvement in electoral offenses or corrupt practices, such as bribery or impersonation, can lead to disqualification.
- **Failure to Lodge Accounts of Election Expenses:** Members failing to submit correct and complete election expenditure accounts within the stipulated time may face disqualification.
- **Promoting Enmity between Groups:** Members convicted for promoting enmity between groups on grounds like religion, race, or language.
- **Encouraging Social Crimes:** Convictions for offenses like dowry demands, untouchability, or Sati glorification.

Disqualification under the Anti-Defection Law (Tenth Schedule)

- **Voluntary Resignation from Party:** If a member voluntarily resigns from their political party, they are disqualified.
- **Voting Against Party Directives:** Members voting against their party's directions in the legislature without prior permission or subsequent approval may face disqualification.
- **Independent Members Joining a Party:** Independents who join any political party after the election are disqualified.
- **Nominated Members Joining a Party after Six Months:** Nominated members who join a political party after six months from the date of nomination.

Additional Grounds Specified by State Legislatures

- **State Laws:** Some states have specific laws that impose additional grounds for disqualification, which may include criteria related to maintaining decorum or other state-specific eligibility requirements.

Disqualification for Failure to Attend Sessions (Constitutional Provision)

- **Absenteeism:** If a member is absent from all meetings of the House for a period of 60 days without permission, they can be disqualified.

Disqualification on Grounds of Financial Misconduct

- **Failure to Pay Government Dues:** Members may face disqualification if they fail to pay government dues, such as rent for official accommodations, loans, or taxes.

Disqualification Related to Government Contracts and Financial Interests

- **Government Contracts:** Members with financial interests or contracts with the government that result in a conflict of interest may be disqualified.

Disqualification for Holding Certain Offices (Office of Profit Expanded)

- **Specified Offices under Local Governments:** In some states, holding a prominent post in local government bodies (such as Mayor or Municipal Commissioner) may result in disqualification due to potential conflicts of interest.

Ethics-Related Disqualification (Code of Conduct)

- **Violation of Legislative Code of Conduct:** Some legislative bodies have a code of conduct, and gross violation may lead to disqualification.

- **Bribery and Misconduct:** Acceptance of bribes, unethical behaviour, or other forms of serious misconduct can also lead to disqualification

Public Office Misconduct

- **Fraud or Misrepresentation:** Engaging in fraudulent practices or providing false information in official capacity can lead to disqualification.
- **Conduct Violations during Public Service:** Engaging in actions deemed as misconduct under civil or criminal laws during public office tenure can be grounds for disqualification.

State-Specific Grounds (Customary Practices or Local Regulations)

- **Traditional Disqualification Criteria:** Certain states may have unique grounds based on local laws, including customary practices or regulations unique to specific legislative practices.

5. நீதிமன்ற அவமதிப்பு என்றால் என்ன? நீதிமன்ற அவமதிப்புச் சட்டம் 1971 இன் முக்கிய சாராம்சங்களை முன்னிலைப்படுத்துக.

What is contempt of court? Highlight the major provisions of the Contempt of Courts Act 1971.

Contempt of Court is an offense involving actions that disobey or disrespect the authority, justice, and dignity of the court. It is intended to safeguard the sanctity of judicial proceedings, the integrity of judges, and public confidence in the judiciary. In India, contempt is governed by the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 and Articles 129 and 215 of the Constitution.

Types of Contempt

Civil Contempt: Wilful disobedience of a court's judgment, order, direction, or other processes, or a breach of an undertaking given to a court.

Criminal Contempt: Any act that:

- Scandalizes or lowers the authority of the court.
- Prejudices or interferes with judicial proceedings.
- Obstructs or tends to obstruct the administration of justice.

Major Provisions of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971

1. Definition (Section 2)

- Defines civil contempt and criminal contempt, laying the foundation for identifying contemptuous acts.

2. Punishment for Contempt (Section 12)

- **Imprisonment:** Up to six months, or a fine up to ₹2,000, or both.

- **Apology:** If the accused tenders an apology to the satisfaction of the court, the punishment may be waived.

3. **Défense in Contempt Proceedings (Section 13)**

- **Justification by Truth:** Truth may be used as a defence in cases of criminal contempt if it is in the public interest and the court allows it.
- **No Substantial Interference:** The court must be convinced that the alleged contempt has substantially interfered with justice administration to take action.

4. **Limitation Period (Section 20)**

- The Act mandates that contempt proceedings must be initiated within one year from the date of the alleged act of contempt.

5. **Power of High Courts and Supreme Court**

- Both the Supreme Court (Article 129) and High Courts (Article 215) hold inherent powers to punish for contempt of themselves.

6. **Exceptions to Contempt (Section 10 & Section 4)**

- **Fair Criticism:** Reasonable criticism of judicial acts or judgments is allowed as long as it does not hinder the justice process.
- **Fair and Accurate Reporting:** Publications of fair and accurate reports of judicial proceedings do not amount to contempt unless prohibited.

7. **Procedure for Contempt Proceedings**

- The Act provides a structured process for handling contempt cases, including inquiry, hearing, and judgment stages to ensure fair justice.

8. **Procedure in Case of Civil Contempt**

- A civil contempt case can be initiated by filing a petition by an affected party or *Suo motu* by the court if the contempt is blatant.
- Importance of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
- The Act upholds the dignity of the judiciary while balancing freedom of speech and public interest. Its provisions help maintain the trust of the public in the judicial system and ensure fair and unbiased administration of justice.

6. இந்தியாவில் பெண்களுக்கான இடஒதுக்கீடு சட்டத்தின் நீண்ட கால தாக்கங்கள் என்ன?

What are the long-term implications of the Women's Reservation Act in India?

Increased Representation of Women:

- The 106th constitution Amendment (2023) Act, with its mandate for 33% of seats reserved for women in the Lok Sabha and legislative assemblies, will significantly increase the number of female legislators.
- This may inspire a broader acceptance of women in leadership roles, potentially transforming the perception of women's roles in politics and governance.

Enhanced Political Participation and Inclusivity:

- The Act could pave the way for greater participation of women in the political process, inspiring young women to pursue political careers.
- However, issues like the absence of specific provisions for OBC, minority, and marginalized women need addressing to ensure that all women have equitable access to these opportunities.

Policy and Legislative Impacts:

- With more women in legislative bodies, policies may better address issues traditionally affecting women, such as healthcare, education, gender equality, and social justice.
- Studies have shown that women's presence in decision-making roles often leads to greater focus on social welfare policies and issues that impact family and community welfare.

Increased Social Empowerment and Gender Equality:

- The presence of women in governance can gradually influence societal attitudes towards gender roles, enhancing gender equality across all domains.
- Representation could challenge gender biases, encouraging a shift toward more inclusive societal norms and behaviours.

Challenges with Implementation:

- The process for operationalizing the Act will likely be complex and will involve delimitation—a reallocation of constituencies based on population changes—which could politically realign certain constituencies and raise tensions.

- Ensuring fair and consistent application across states may also be challenging and may require monitoring to prevent political manipulation.

Global Standing and Influence:

- Enhanced representation for women in Indian politics may boost India's image on the global stage, aligning the country with other nations that champion gender equality.
- India, as one of the world's largest democracies, setting an example for women's political representation, could influence similar movements in other developing nations.

Risks of Tokenism:

- While the Act guarantees women's seats, there is a risk that women might be selected as symbolic representatives without actual decision-making power, leading to superficial compliance rather than genuine empowerment.
- Mechanisms to ensure that women in these positions have real authority and are not merely proxies for male leaders will be critical for the Act's success.

7. "அடிப்படை கடமைகள் என்பது ஒவ்வொரு குடிமகனும் நிலைநிறுத்த எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் தார்மிகக் கடமைகளின் தொகுப்பாகும்" - கருத்துரைக்க.
 "The fundamental duties are a set of moral obligations that every citizen is expected to uphold" - Comment.

Encouragement of National Unity and Patriotism:

- Citizens are encouraged to respect the Constitution, national symbols, and the country's unity, fostering national pride and solidarity.

Promotion of Social and Cultural Values:

- Duties include cherishing India's cultural heritage and promoting a spirit of harmony, especially across religious and regional lines, encouraging citizens to embrace diversity.

Environmental Responsibility:

- Citizens are urged to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, rivers, and wildlife, which underscores the importance of environmental sustainability.

Advocacy for Scientific Temper and Innovation:

- Citizens are encouraged to develop scientific temper, humanism, and a spirit of inquiry and reform, aiming to foster a progressive and rational society.

Safeguarding Public Property:

- A duty to protect public property and to avoid violence aims to reduce vandalism and public disorder, promoting respect for shared resources.

Defense and Readiness:

- The duties include defending the nation and rendering national service when required, instilling a sense of preparedness and duty towards national security.

Duty of Parents and Guardians:

- Parents and guardians are expected to ensure education for their children aged 6-14 years, aligning with the Right to Education and emphasizing the importance of foundational education.

Balance Between Rights and Responsibilities:

- Fundamental duties complement citizens' rights, reminding them that privileges come with responsibilities essential for democracy's strength.

Moral and Ethical Guide for Citizens:

- Though not legally enforceable, fundamental duties act as a moral and ethical framework, guiding citizens' actions toward community and national welfare.

Judicial Usage and Interpretation:

- While not binding, the judiciary has referred to fundamental duties in judgments, particularly in environmental and civic responsibility cases, reinforcing that rights should be balanced with duties.

Contribution to National Development:

- By emphasizing values like environmental preservation and scientific progress, fundamental duties support a stable foundation for sustainable national development.

Awareness and Civic Education:

- These duties are integrated into educational curricula, shaping the civic consciousness of younger generations and preparing them as responsible citizens.

8. இந்தியாவில் சமீபத்தில் அமல்படுத்தப்பட்ட மூன்று புதிய குற்றவியல் சட்டங்களில் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட முக்கிய மாற்றங்களைக் வெளிக்கொணர்க.

Bring out the key changes introduced in the three new criminal laws recently implemented in India.

- **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)** – Replacing the Indian Penal Code (IPC) of 1860.
- **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)** – Replacing the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) of 1973.
- **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA)** – Replacing the Indian Evidence Act of 1872

Key Changes Introduced:

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS):

- **Simplified Legal Provisions:** The BNS reduces the number of sections from 511 in the IPC to 358, aiming for a more streamlined and accessible legal code.
- **New Offenses:** Incorporates offenses such as organized crime, mob lynching, and terrorist acts to address contemporary criminal activities.
- **Community Service:** Introduces community service as an alternative punishment for minor offenses, promoting a rehabilitative approach.

Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS):

- **Technological Integration:** Encourages the use of electronic means for FIR registration and evidence recording, enhancing transparency and efficiency.
- **Forensic Investigations:** Mandates forensic investigations for offenses punishable with imprisonment of seven years or more, ensuring scientific rigor in evidence collection.
- **Trials in Absentia:** Allows for trials in absentia for serious offenses when the accused is untraceable, ensuring justice is not delayed.

Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA):

- **Digital and Electronic Evidence:** Recognizes and validates digital records, such as emails and server logs, as admissible evidence, modernizing the evidentiary framework.
- **Witness Protection:** Incorporates provisions for witness protection to ensure the safety and reliability of testimonies.

- **Scientific Expert Testimony:** Facilitates the inclusion of expert opinions, especially in cases involving complex scientific evidence.
9. அமைச்சர்கள் குழுவின் தலைவராக முதலமைச்சரின் பங்கினை குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the role of the chief minister as the head of the council of ministers.

1. Leadership Role

- **Chairperson of Council:** Leads meetings and discussions of the Council of Ministers.
- **Guidance:** Provides direction to the council on policy matters and administration.

2. Appointment and Dismissal of Ministers

- **Recommendations:** Recommends the appointment of ministers to the Governor.
- **Dismissal Power:** Can request the resignation of ministers or dismiss them based on performance.

3. Collective Responsibility

- **Collective Decision-Making:** Ensures decisions are made collectively by the council.
- **Legislative Accountability:** Responsible for the council's accountability to the legislative assembly.

4. Communication with the Governor

- **Reporting:** Communicates the council's decisions to the Governor.
- **Advisory Role:** Advises the Governor on key appointments and administrative matters.

5. Policy Formulation and Implementation

- **Policy Development:** Formulates key policies and programs for the state.
- **Oversight:** Monitors the implementation of policies across departments.

6. Representation

- **Leader of the House:** Represents the government in the legislative assembly.
- **Advocacy:** Advocates for state interests in interactions with the central government and other states.

7. Crisis Management

- **Crisis Coordination:** Coordinates response efforts during emergencies, such as natural disasters.

- **Resource Mobilization:** Mobilizes resources and communicates with the public during crises.

8. Legislative Role

- **Initiates Legislation:** Proposes new laws and amendments to existing laws in the assembly.
- **Debate Participation:** Actively participates in debates and discussions in the assembly.

9. Administrative Leadership

- **Supervision of Departments:** Oversees the functioning of various departments headed by different ministers.
- **Administrative Reforms:** Initiates and implements administrative reforms for effective governance.

10. Political Strategy

- **Party Leadership:** Acts as the political leader of the ruling party in the state.
- **Election Strategy:** Develops strategies for upcoming elections, ensuring party cohesion and electoral success.

11. Public Engagement

- **Public Interaction:** Engages with the public, addressing grievances and concerns.
- **Communication:** Communicates government policies and initiatives to citizens effectively.

10. இந்திய நீதித்துறையின் கட்டமைப்பு குறித்து விவரிக்க.

Explain the structure of Indian judicial system.

1. Supreme Court of India

- **Apex Court:** The highest judicial forum and final court of appeal under the Constitution.
- **Composition:** Comprises the Chief Justice of India and a maximum of 33 other judges, appointed by the President of India.

Jurisdiction

- **Original Jurisdiction:** Handles cases involving fundamental rights and disputes between states or between states and the centre.
- **Appellate Jurisdiction:** Hears appeals against judgments from High Courts and other courts.
- **Advisory Jurisdiction:** Can advise the President on legal matters.

2. High Courts

- **State-Level Courts:** Each state or union territory has a High Court, serving as the highest court within its jurisdiction.
- **Composition:** Led by a Chief Justice and several other judges, the number of which varies by state.

Jurisdiction:

- **Original Jurisdiction:** Similar to the Supreme Court but limited to specific cases.
- **Appellate Jurisdiction:** Hears appeals from subordinate courts and tribunals.
- **Writ Jurisdiction:** Can issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

3. Subordinate Courts

- **District Courts:** The principal civil courts of original jurisdiction in each district. They handle civil and criminal cases, appeals from lower courts, and family disputes.
- **Munsif Courts:** Handle smaller civil cases and are below the District Courts.
- **Magistrate Courts:** Deal with criminal cases. There are different types of Magistrates (e.g., First Class and Second Class) depending on the severity of the crimes they handle.

4. Tribunals

- **Specialized Courts:** Established to deal with specific types of disputes, such as taxation, consumer disputes, and service matters.
- **Examples:** Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Central Administrative Tribunal, and National Green Tribunal.

5. Panchayati Raj Institutions

- **Local Judiciary:** In rural areas, the Panchayati Raj system allows for local dispute resolution through Gram NyayaLayas (village courts), which handle minor civil and criminal cases.

6. Judicial Review

- **Constitutional Authority:** The judiciary has the power to review laws and executive actions to ensure they conform to the Constitution. This is a fundamental aspect of the checks and balances in the Indian political system.

7. Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

- **Access to Justice:** The Supreme Court and High Courts entertain PILs, allowing individuals or groups to file cases on behalf of those unable to do so, promoting social justice.

8. Legal Aid

- **Right to Legal Assistance:** The Indian legal system ensures that free legal aid is provided to those unable to afford legal representation, promoting access to justice for all.

9. Court Procedures

- **Civil and Criminal Procedures:** Governed by specific codes such as the Civil Procedure Code (CPC) and the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), outlining the processes for filing cases, conducting trials, and delivering judgments.

11. இந்தியாவில் உள்ள பழங்குடி சமூகங்களின் உரிமைகள் மற்றும் நலன்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதில் ஆறாவது அட்டவணையின் முக்கியத்துவம் குறித்து எழுதுக.

Write about the significance of the Sixth Schedule in protecting the rights and interests of tribal communities in India.

1. Autonomous District Councils – Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura.

- **Local Governance:** The Sixth Schedule provides for the establishment of Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in tribal areas, allowing local self-governance and enabling tribal communities to manage their affairs.
- **Legislative Powers:** ADCs have the authority to legislate on various matters, including land use, resources, and social customs, giving tribal communities a voice in governance.

2. Protection of Tribal Land and Resources

- **Land Rights:** The provisions of the Sixth Schedule protect tribal land from being transferred to non-tribals, preventing exploitation and ensuring that the land remains with the indigenous population.
- **Resource Management:** It empowers tribal councils to regulate the use and management of natural resources, thus safeguarding their traditional livelihoods and economic activities.

3. Cultural Preservation

- **Cultural Autonomy:** The Sixth Schedule promotes the preservation of tribal culture, languages, and customs by allowing communities to govern their cultural practices without external interference.
- **Empowerment of Traditional Institutions:** It recognizes and empowers traditional institutions, thereby reinforcing the social and cultural fabric of tribal communities.

4. Socio-Economic Development

- **Tailored Development Plans:** The ADCs can design and implement development programs suited to the specific needs and aspirations of tribal communities, ensuring that development is inclusive and sustainable.
- **Access to Government Schemes:** The Sixth Schedule facilitates better access to various government welfare schemes, enhancing the socio-economic conditions of tribal populations.

5. Political Representation

- **Political Participation:** The structure of ADCs ensures political representation for tribal communities, allowing them to actively participate in the decision-making process at the local level.
- **Voice in Governance:** It provides a platform for tribal leaders to voice their concerns and interests in broader political discussions, fostering democratic participation.

6. Conflict Resolution

- **Local Dispute Settlement:** The Sixth Schedule allows tribal councils to handle local disputes and issues through customary laws and practices, reducing dependency on the formal judicial system.
- **Promoting Harmony:** By empowering local institutions to manage conflicts, it helps maintain social harmony within tribal communities.

7. Facilitation of Identity and Rights

- **Recognition of Tribal Identity:** The provisions of the Sixth Schedule affirm the identity of tribal communities, recognizing their distinct cultural heritage and way of life.
- **Protection of Rights:** It serves as a constitutional safeguard against the encroachment of outside interests, ensuring that the rights of tribal communities are upheld.

12. அரசின் அட்வகேட் ஜெனரலின் அதிகாரங்கள் மற்றும் செயல்பாடுகளை விளக்குக.

Explain the powers and functions of Advocate General of the state.

1. Powers of the Advocate General

Legal Advisor to the Government:

- The Advocate General acts as the chief legal advisor to the state government, providing legal opinions on various matters affecting the government.

Representation in Courts:

- The Advocate General has the power to represent the state in all legal proceedings in the High Court and the Supreme Court, as well as in any other court where the state is involved.

Appointment and Removal:

- The Advocate General is appointed by the Governor of the state and holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, which means the Governor can remove the Advocate General at any time.

2. Powers to Appoint Additional Advocates:

The Advocate General has the authority to appoint additional advocates to assist in various legal matters and cases involving the state.

Privilege of Legal Immunity:

- As a representative of the state, the Advocate General enjoys certain legal immunities while discharging their duties.

Functions of the Advocate General

Advisory Role:

- Provides legal advice to the Chief Minister and other members of the cabinet on matters of law and governance.
- Assists the government in framing policies and legislation from a legal standpoint.

Litigation:

- Represents the state in all litigation matters, including civil and criminal cases, public interest litigations, and matters involving state laws.
- Conducts appeals and revisions in higher courts on behalf of the state.

Drafting Legal Documents:

- Assists in the drafting of legal documents, including bills, contracts, and agreements that require legal scrutiny.

Conducting Inquiries:

- May be involved in conducting legal inquiries and investigations as directed by the government, especially in cases involving administrative or constitutional law.

3. Monitoring Cases:

Keeps track of all significant cases involving the state and advises the government on necessary actions, such as filing appeals or seeking settlements.

Public Interest:

- Can file Public Interest Litigations (PILs) on behalf of the state to protect public interest and welfare.

Advocating for State Interests:

- Advocates for the interests of the state in legal forums, ensuring that state laws and policies are defended against challenges.

Collaboration with Legal Departments:

- Works closely with various government departments and legal officers to ensure legal compliance and representation in state matters.

13. மக்களவையின் திறம்பட செயல்பாட்டை உறுதி செய்வதில் சபாநாயகரின் பங்கு மற்றும் பொறுப்புகள் இருப்பதாக நீங்கள் நினைக்கிறீர்களா?

Do you think the role and responsibilities of the speaker of Lok Sabha in ensuring effective functioning of the house?

Yes, the role and responsibilities of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha are crucial for ensuring the effective functioning of the House.

Maintaining Order and Decorum

- Ensures a disciplined environment during debates and discussions.
- Has the authority to call members to order and impose sanctions for misconduct.

Facilitating Legislative Process

- Puts bills and motions to vote and announces the results.
- Exercises a casting vote in case of tie situations, helping to resolve deadlocks.

Adjudicating Disputes

- Decides on matters of privilege and breaches, acting as a quasi-judicial authority.
- Interprets parliamentary rules and procedures to resolve conflicts.

Ensuring Representation

- Represents the Lok Sabha in its interactions with the President, Rajya Sabha, and other institutions.
- May lead delegations on behalf of the House for national and international discussions.

Administrative Oversight

- Has administrative control over the Lok Sabha Secretariat for support services like research and documentation.
- Manages the Parliament House Estate, ensuring proper maintenance and security.

Constitutional Role

- Derives powers from Articles 93 to 97 of the Indian Constitution, providing a legal framework for functioning.
- Ensures adherence to constitutional mandates, reinforcing the rule of law.

Encouraging Participation

- Utilizes discretionary powers to allow members to speak beyond time limits for important issues.
- Suspends business for urgent matters, promoting responsiveness to pressing issues.

Promoting Impartiality

- Acts as a neutral party, fostering trust among members from different political backgrounds.
- Works to create an environment of fairness, enabling collaborative legislative efforts.

Constituting Committees

- Constitutes various committees (e.g., Business Advisory Committee, Rules Committee) to assist in the legislative process.
- Empowers committees to scrutinize bills and motions before they come to the House.

Managing Legislative Agenda

- Decides the order of business and prioritizes legislative items on the agenda.
- Ensures that important legislation is debated and passed timely.

Handling Interpellations and Questions

- Facilitates question hour and interpellations, ensuring accountability of the government.
- Decides on the admissibility of questions posed by members

பிரிவு - ஆ SECTION - B

(10x 15 = 150)

14. "அரசியலமைப்பு அறநெறி இந்திய பன்முகத்தன்மைக்கு அவசியமானது – இது தொடர்புடைய நீதித்துறை முடிவுகளின் உதவியுடன் அறிக்கையை விமர்சன ரீதியாக பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

“Constitutional morality essential to India's diversity” - critically analyze the statement with the help of relevant judicial decisions.

Constitutional Morality and Its Importance in India's Diversity

Definition of Constitutional Morality:

- Adherence to constitutional norms that ensure the practice of the Constitution in both letter and spirit.
- Encompasses commitment to values such as sovereignty, social justice, and equality.

Historical Context:

- Coined by British historian George Grote, emphasizing the balance between freedom and restraint in governance.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's View:

- Highlighted the necessity of constitutional morality for the peaceful functioning of a democratic Constitution.
- Stressed that it is not a natural sentiment and must be cultivated.
- Warned against undermining the Constitution through changes in administration without altering its text.

Importance of Constitutional Morality in India's Diversity

Protection of Fundamental Rights:

- Safeguards individuals against arbitrary state power.
- Reinforces the diverse identities and freedoms of all citizens.

Judicial Interpretation:

- The Supreme Court plays a critical role in upholding constitutional morality, reflected in landmark cases.

- **Krishnamoorthy Case (2015):** Emphasized that constitutional morality is essential for good governance and protecting individual rights.
- **Justice K.S. Puttaswamy Case (2018):** Recognized the right to privacy as a fundamental right, affirming the autonomy of individuals in a diverse society.
- **Navtej Singh Johar Case (2018):** Decriminalized consensual homosexual acts, highlighting the importance of dignity and rights for the LGBTQ+ community.

Fostering Social Cohesion:

- Serves as a unifying force in India's diverse society, promoting mutual respect among various communities.

Preventing Authoritarianism:

- Acts as a safeguard against the erosion of democratic principles and authoritarian tendencies.

Alignment Between Governance and Constitutional Values:

- The need for alignment between administrative forms and constitutional values to protect India's diversity, as emphasized by Dr. Ambedkar.

Essential for Democracy:

- Constitutional morality is vital for maintaining the integrity of the Constitution and ensuring inclusive democracy in India.

Celebrating Diversity:

- Upholding constitutional morality allows India to celebrate its rich diversity while adhering to the constitutional framework.

15. ஷ்ரேயா சிங்கால் vs இந்திய ஒன்றிய வழக்கின் வரையறைகளை விவரித்து, மேலும் வழக்கின் தீர்ப்பு பேச்சு சுதந்திரத்தைப் பாதுகாக்கும் உரிமையை எவ்வாறு வழங்கியது என்பதை விளக்குக.

Elaborate the contours of the Shreya Singhal vs. Union of India case, and then explain how the judgment of the case imparted a right to protecting freedom of speech.

Background of the Case:

- The case arose from the misuse of Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, which criminalized sending "offensive messages" through communication service, etc.

- The provision was criticized for being vague and overbroad, leading to arbitrary enforcement and suppression of free speech.

Petitioners:

- Shreya Singhal, a law student, challenged the constitutionality of Section 66A after two girls were arrested for posting comments on Facebook regarding a political leader's shutdown during the Mumbai riots.

Legal Provisions Involved:

- **Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution:** Guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression.
- **Article 19(2):** Permits the state to impose "reasonable restrictions" on the exercise of this right in the interests of sovereignty, integrity, security of the state, public order, decency, morality, etc.

Supreme Court's Deliberation:

- The Supreme Court, led by Justice Nariman, examined the constitutional validity of Section 66A in the context of Article 19(1)(a) and Article 19(2).
- The Court noted that the language of Section 66A was vague, allowing for arbitrary interpretations and misuse by law enforcement agencies.

Ruling:

- The Supreme Court ruled that Section 66A is unconstitutional as it violates Article 19(1)(a) and is not saved under the reasonable restrictions clause of Article 19(2).
- The Court emphasized that the law lacked precision and clarity, making it prone to misuse and curtailing free speech.
- Imparting a Right to Protecting Freedom of Speech

Reaffirmation of Freedom of Speech:

- The judgment reaffirmed the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression, emphasizing its crucial role in a democracy.
- The Court recognized that free speech includes the right to express dissent, criticize the government, and discuss matters of public interest.

Protection Against Arbitrary Action:

- By declaring Section 66A unconstitutional, the judgment provided a legal safeguard against arbitrary actions by the state, protecting individuals from unjust prosecution for expressing their views.

Clarification on Reasonable Restrictions:

- The judgment clarified that any restrictions on free speech must be reasonable, specific, and proportionate to the interests they seek to protect.
- It established that vague laws that could suppress legitimate expression would not be tolerated.

Strengthening Democratic Discourse:

- The ruling reinforced the idea that open discourse and debate are essential for the functioning of a healthy democracy.
- It empowered citizens to engage in dialogue and express dissent without fear of arbitrary punishment.

Promoting Digital Freedom:

- The judgment acknowledged the significance of the internet and social media as platforms for free speech, emphasizing that restrictions on digital communication must be carefully scrutinized.

Encouragement for Legislative Clarity:

- The Supreme Court's decision urged lawmakers to draft clear and precise laws concerning freedom of speech, ensuring they adhere to constitutional principles and do not infringe on individual rights.

Conclusion

- The *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* case is a landmark judgment that not only struck down an unconstitutional provision but also significantly enhanced the protection of freedom of speech in India.

16. "இந்தியாவின் குடியேற்றம் மற்றும் குடியுரிமைக் கொள்கைகளில் இரண்டு குறிப்பிடத்தக்க மாற்றங்கள் 2019 ஆம் ஆண்டின் குடியுரிமை திருத்தச் சட்டம் மற்றும் 1985 ஆம் ஆண்டின் அஸ்ஸாம் ஒப்பந்தம் ஆகும்." - கருத்துரைக்க.

"Two significant changes in India's immigration and citizenship policies are the Citizenship Amendment Act of 2019 and the Assam Accord of 1985." – Comment.

Citizenship Amendment Act of 2019 (CAA)

Overview:

- The CAA amends the Citizenship Act of 1955, introducing provisions for expedited citizenship for specific religious minorities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan.

- Eligible groups include Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians who entered India on or before December 31, 2014.

Key Provisions:

- **Reduced Residency Requirement:** The Act reduces the required period of continuous residency from 11 years to 5 years for these groups to qualify for Indian citizenship.
- **Exclusion of Muslims:** Notably, the CAA explicitly excludes Muslims, leading to significant debate and controversy regarding its implications for secularism and equality in the Indian Constitution.

Criticism and Controversy:

- **Discriminatory Nature:** Critics argue that the CAA is discriminatory as it uses religion as a criterion for citizenship, which undermines the secular framework of the Indian Constitution.
- **Global Condemnation:** The Act has faced international criticism for fostering religious discrimination and for potentially violating international human rights norms.
- **Potential for Social Division:** The exclusion of Muslims may exacerbate existing communal tensions, raising concerns about societal harmony and unity.

Assam Accord of 1985

Overview:

- The Assam Accord was signed between the Government of India and the All-Assam Students' Union (AASU) to address the demands and concerns arising from the Assam Movement, which sought to curb illegal immigration from Bangladesh.

Key Provisions

- **Cut-off Date:** The Accord established March 24, 1971, as the cut-off date for detecting and deporting illegal immigrants from Assam.
- **Commitment to Indigenous Rights:** The Accord aimed to protect the cultural and linguistic rights of the indigenous population by ensuring that illegal immigrants who entered Assam after this date would be removed.

Relation to CAA:

- The CAA does not alter the cut-off date established by the Assam Accord. However, it has raised questions about how the two policies

interact, particularly regarding the status of Muslims who may have migrated before or after the cut-off date.

Comparative Significance

Addressing Persecution vs. Immigration Control:

- The CAA emphasizes humanitarian considerations by providing refuge to persecuted religious minorities, while the Assam Accord focuses on immigration control and protecting the rights of indigenous people.

Secularism vs. Religious Criteria:

- The CAA introduces religion as a criterion for citizenship, which is seen as contradictory to the secular ethos of the Indian Constitution, whereas the Assam Accord seeks to address the concerns of local communities without explicitly considering religion.

Impact on Social Cohesion:

- Both policies reflect the tensions between national security, cultural identity, and the need for inclusivity. The CAA's implementation has the potential to deepen divisions in society, while the Assam Accord aims to foster a sense of security among indigenous populations.
- The CAA and the Assam Accord illustrate the complexities of India's citizenship and immigration policies, balancing the need for humanitarian protection with the imperative of maintaining social order and cultural identity.
- Both policies are significant in shaping the narrative of citizenship in India, highlighting the ongoing debates about identity, rights, and the role of religion in the public sphere. As India navigates these issues, the implications of these policies will continue to resonate in discussions about national unity, diversity, and democracy.

17. இந்தியாவில் பாராளுமன்றக் குழுக்களின் பங்கு மற்றும் முக்கியத்துவம் என்ன?

What is the role and significance of parliamentary committees in India?

Role of Parliamentary Committees

- **Legislative Facilitation:** Committees help manage and streamline the legislative process, ensuring that bills, including those from private members, receive the necessary attention and examination.
- **Examination of Private Members' Bills:** The committee reviews private members' bills before their introduction in the Lok Sabha to assess their feasibility and alignment with constitutional provisions.

- **Time Allocation:** The committee allocates time for the discussion of private members' bills and resolutions, ensuring that members have an opportunity to present their ideas.
- **Pre-Consideration Scrutiny:** Before private members' bills are considered by the Lok Sabha, the committee examines them to provide insights and recommendations.
- **Bipartisan Review:** Committees consist of members from various political parties, fostering a collaborative environment that encourages bipartisan support for legislative proposals.
- **Expert Input:** Committees can invite experts and stakeholders to provide input on specific bills, enriching the discussion with diverse perspectives.
- **Accountability and Oversight:** Committees play a crucial role in holding the executive accountable, reviewing policies, and ensuring they are in the public interest.
- **Public Engagement:** Some committees involve public consultations, which help gauge public opinion on various legislative matters.
- **Efficient Workload Management:** By delegating detailed scrutiny of bills to committees, Parliament can handle a larger volume of legislative business effectively.

Significance of Parliamentary Committees

- **Enhancing Legislative Quality:** The in-depth examination of bills by committees contributes to well-informed legislation that better serves the public.
- **Promoting Transparency:** The work of committees, including public hearings and consultations, promotes transparency in the legislative process.
- **Strengthening Democracy:** By involving members from different parties and public stakeholders, committees enhance the democratic process in law-making.
- **Specialized Focus:** Committees allow for detailed examination of specific issues, enabling lawmakers to develop expertise in particular areas.
- **Ensuring Representation:** Committees help ensure that diverse viewpoints are considered, reflecting the interests of various segments of society.

- **Facilitating Accountability:** Committees ensure that the government is accountable to Parliament and the public regarding its policies and expenditures.
- **Adaptability:** Committees can adapt their focus based on emerging issues, ensuring that Parliament remains responsive to current challenges.
- **Detailed Examination:** Committees facilitate in-depth scrutiny of bills and policies, enhancing legislative quality.
- **Public Input:** They gather evidence and opinions from experts and stakeholders, promoting informed decision-making.
- **Accountability:** Committees hold the executive accountable for its actions, policies, and spending.
- **Recommendations:** They prepare reports with actionable recommendations for improving governance and policy.
- **Financial Oversight:** Committees like the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) monitor government expenditures and audit reports.
- **Specialized Focus:** Committees concentrate on specific sectors (e.g., health, education) for targeted policy analysis.
- **Bipartisan Collaboration:** Members from different parties work together, reducing partisanship on specific issues.
- **Enhanced Transparency:** Public hearings and citizen participation increase government transparency and responsiveness.
- **Strengthening Democracy:** Committees engage citizens in the legislative process, fostering democratic accountability.
- **Policy Formulation:** They contribute to the formulation of effective policies through detailed studies and discussions.
- **Efficient Legislative Process:** Committees streamline parliamentary work, allowing for more efficient handling of legislation.
- **Joint Efforts:** Joint Committees leverage the strengths of both Houses for comprehensive analysis of issues.
- **Regular Monitoring:** They continually monitor the implementation of policies and programs, ensuring adherence to legislative intent.
- **Capacity Building:** Committees help build institutional capacity by conducting training and workshops for members.
- **Adaptive Governance:** Their recommendations can lead to adaptive changes in governance, reflecting evolving public needs and concerns.

18. "சட்டத்தால் நிறுவப்பட்ட நடைமுறையின்படி தவிர, எந்தவொரு நபரின் வாழ்க்கை அல்லது தனிப்பட்ட சுதந்திரம் பறிக்கப்படக்கூடாது." - தொடர்புடைய நீதித்துறை முடிவுகளுடன் அறிக்கையை விமர்சன ரீதியாக பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." - critically analyse the statement with relevant judicial decisions.

Article 21: Critical Analysis

- Definition: Article 21 states, "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."
- **Right to Life:** Guarantees every individual the right to life, which includes not just existence but also living with dignity.

Scope of Article 21:

- **Right to Dignity:** Recognized in *Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory of Delhi* (1981).
- **Right to Livelihood:** Established in *People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India* (2001), where the Court held it is integral to the right to life.
- **Right to Health and Clean Environment:** Affirmed in *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* (1987), linking environmental protection to the right to life.

Procedure Established by Law:

- The law must be valid, just, and not arbitrary.
- **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978):** Expanded Article 21's interpretation, asserting that the procedure must be just and fair.

Judicial Review:

- Courts can declare laws invalid if the procedures are arbitrary or oppressive, emphasizing natural justice principles.

Judicial Interpretation:

- **Maneka Gandhi Case:** Established that Article 21 cannot be read in isolation from Articles 14 (Right to Equality) and 19 (Right to Freedom).
- **Kharak Singh v. State of U.P. (1962):** Recognized the right to privacy as part of the right to life.

Landmark Cases:

- **Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997):** Established guidelines to prevent sexual harassment at the workplace, reinforcing personal liberty.
- **State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain (1975):** Held that arbitrary power violates Article 21, upholding the rule of law.

Application of Article 21:

- Primarily applies to actions by the state depriving individuals of life or liberty.
- Does not cover violations by private individuals but places a duty on the state to protect individuals.

Exceptions:

- If the law's procedure is deemed frivolous or unreasonable, it can be struck down by the courts.
- **Significance:** Article 21 has evolved into a powerful tool for protecting human rights in India, emphasizing the importance of just and fair procedures.

19. பின்வருவனவற்றை விளக்குக:

1. தொகுதி மறுவரையறை ஆணையம்
2. அடிப்படை கட்டமைப்பு கோட்பாடு
3. இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பின் சரத்து 142

Explain the following:

1. Delimitation Commission
2. Doctrine of basic structure
3. Article 142 of the Indian constitution

1. Delimitation Commission

- **Definition:** The Delimitation Commission is a statutory body responsible for redrawing the boundaries of electoral constituencies in India.
- Earlier committees – 1952,1962,1972,2002.
- **Purpose:** Its primary aim is to ensure fair representation in elections by adjusting constituency boundaries based on population changes and demographics.
- **Legal Framework:** The Commission operates under the Delimitation Act, 2002, which provides the guidelines for delimitation processes.

- **Composition:** It typically consists of a retired Supreme Court judge as the Chairperson, along with other members appointed by the Election Commission of India.
- **Functioning:**
 - Conducts a review of existing constituencies.
 - Proposes new boundaries and adjustments based on the latest census data.
 - Ensures that constituencies are approximately equal in population.
- **Importance:** It plays a critical role in maintaining electoral fairness, ensuring that every vote carries equal weight, and facilitating the representation of various regions.
- **Controversies:** The delimitation process can lead to disputes and political controversies, particularly when constituencies are altered in ways that impact party representation.

2. Doctrine of Basic Structure

- **Definition:** The Doctrine of Basic Structure is a judicial principle that holds that certain fundamental features of the Constitution cannot be altered or destroyed by amendments.
- **Origin:** Established in the landmark case *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973), where the Supreme Court ruled that Parliament does not have the authority to alter the basic structure of the Constitution.
- **Basic Features:** While not exhaustively defined, features often considered part of the basic structure include:
 - Federalism
 - Separation of powers
 - Judicial review
 - Fundamental rights
 - Rule of law
 - Democracy
- **Significance:** The doctrine ensures the preservation of the Constitution's core principles, protecting against potential abuse of power by the legislature.
- **Judicial Interpretation:** Subsequent judgments have reaffirmed and elaborated on this doctrine, reinforcing its importance in constitutional governance.

- **Controversies:** The application of the doctrine has led to debates about the balance of power between the legislature and the judiciary.

3. Article 142 of the Indian Constitution

- **Definition:** Article 142 empowers the Supreme Court of India to pass any order or decree necessary for doing complete justice in any matter before it.
- **Scope:** It grants the Supreme Court the authority to make orders that may not be strictly covered by existing laws but are deemed essential for achieving justice.
- **Judicial Precedent:** The article has been invoked in numerous cases to provide relief and remedies that ensure justice, especially in situations where the law is inadequate.
- **Significance:** Article 142 is significant in enhancing the judicial power of the Supreme Court, allowing it to act beyond the confines of ordinary legal provisions to uphold justice.
- **Limitations:** While it empowers the Court, the exercise of this power is guided by the principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.
- **Impact:** The article has been instrumental in landmark judgments, facilitating decisions that ensure the rights of individuals and the rule of law are upheld.

20. மாநில சட்டமேலவை அமைப்பதற்கான நடைமுறை என்ன? சட்டப்பேரவையின் அதிகாரங்கள் மேலவையில் இருந்து எவ்வாறு வேறுபடுகிறது?

What is the procedure for the formation of state legislative councils? How are the powers of assembly different from councils?

Procedure for Forming a State Legislative Council – Art.169 of Indian constitution:

Resolution by State Legislative Assembly:

- The process begins with the state legislative assembly passing a resolution.
- This resolution must be supported by a majority of the total membership of the assembly.
- Additionally, it requires a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

Parliamentary Legislation:

- Once the resolution is passed, Parliament must enact legislation to formalize the creation of the legislative council.
- This legislation will define the structure, powers, and functions of the council.

Presidential Assent:

- After the legislation is passed by Parliament, it requires the assent of the President of India.
- The President's approval finalizes the establishment of the state legislative council.
- Powers of the State Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

Limited Powers:

- The state legislative council does not have the power to form or dissolve the state government.
- It cannot initiate or pass money bills, which are exclusively within the purview of the state legislative assembly.

Equal Status of Leadership:

- The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the state legislative council enjoy the same status as Cabinet Ministers in the state.

Review and Recommendations:

- The council can review and suggest amendments to bills passed by the legislative assembly but does not have the final say.

Representation:

- Members of the council can represent various sectors, including local authorities, graduates, teachers, and the governor's appointments, providing diverse representation.
- Powers of the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

Forming Government:

- The legislative assembly has the authority to form and dissolve the state government.
- The Chief Minister and Council of Ministers are usually elected from the assembly.

Money Bills:

- The assembly is the only body that can initiate and pass money bills (bills related to taxation and expenditure).
- The council cannot amend or reject money bills.

- Ordinary bill also, assembly here the more power.

Legislative Supremacy:

- If the legislative council does not approve a bill within four months, the assembly can still pass it independently.
- The legislative assembly's decisions generally take precedence over those of the council.

Larger Role in Law-Making:

- The assembly plays a central role in law-making, with the council primarily serving as an advisory body.

21. இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பின் கீழ் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஆளுநரின் நிலைப்பாட்டை விமர்சன ரீதியாக பகுப்பாய்வு செய்து மேலும், ஆளுநர் நியமனத்திற்கான சர்க்காரியா ஆணையம் அளித்த பரிந்துரைகளை பட்டியலிடுக.

Critically analyze the governor's position as provided under the Constitution of India. Also, enumerate the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations for the governor's appointment.

Critical Analysis of the Governor's Position

Constitutional Role:

- The Governor serves as the constitutional head of the state, representing the President of India at the state level.
- Article 153 of the Constitution provides for the appointment of a governor for each state.
- Executive Powers:
- The Governor exercises executive powers on the advice of the Council of Ministers, headed by the Chief Minister (Article 163).
- However, the Governor has the authority to act independently in certain situations, such as recommending the imposition of President's Rule (Article 356).

Legislative Powers:

- The Governor summons and prorogues the state legislature and gives assent to bills passed by the legislature.
- The power to withhold assent or return certain types of bills also gives the Governor a significant role in the legislative process.

Judicial Powers:

- The Governor has the authority to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment under Article 161, similar to the President at the national level.

Political Implications:

- The position of the Governor has been criticized for being a tool of the central government, particularly when a different political party is in power in the state.
- Instances of the Governor acting against the advice of the Council of Ministers have raised questions about the constitutional propriety of such actions, leading to political controversies.

Role in Federalism:

- The Governor's role highlights the tension between central authority and state autonomy, which is a fundamental aspect of Indian federalism.
- The Governor's discretionary powers can sometimes undermine the elected state government, leading to allegations of misuse of power.

Public Perception:

- The Governor's position is often viewed as being politically motivated, particularly when appointments are made based on political affiliations rather than merit.
- This perception can affect the credibility and authority of the office.
- Sarkaria Commission's Recommendations on the Appointment of Governors
- The Sarkaria Commission, established in 1983 to review the relationship between the Centre and the States, made several recommendations regarding the role and appointment of governors

Appointment Process:

- The commission recommended that the appointment of governors should be made by the President of India based on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Chief Minister of the state.

Selection Criteria:

- Governors should preferably be individuals who have experience in public affairs and possess an understanding of the socio-political fabric of the state.

- The appointment should not be politically motivated; thus, the commission suggested appointing non-partisan individuals.

Tenure and Security:

- The commission recommended that the tenure of governors should be fixed, with a stipulation for removal through a more formal process rather than at the whim of the central government.
- This could help reduce the perception of the Governor as a political appointee.

Discretionary Powers:

- The commission suggested limiting the discretionary powers of governors, emphasizing that they should act according to the advice of the Council of Ministers in most situations, aligning with the principle of collective responsibility.

Role in Administration:

- It recommended that the Governor should act more as a facilitator for inter-governmental relations rather than a direct administrator, promoting cooperation between the Centre and the states.

Accountability:

- The commission emphasized the need for greater accountability of governors, suggesting that the central government should provide guidelines to governors regarding the use of their discretionary powers.
- The position of the Governor in India is a complex interplay of constitutional mandates and political realities.
- While the Governor serves essential functions in the state's governance, their role can be contentious, particularly when viewed as a tool of the central government.

22. இந்தியாவில் உள்ள தீர்ப்பாயங்கள் தொடர்பான அரசியலமைப்பு விதிகளை பட்டியலிட்டு, இந்திய நீதித்துறை அமைப்பில் தீர்ப்பாயங்களின் பங்கை விமர்சன ரீதியாக பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

List out the constitutional provisions related to tribunals in India. Critically analyze the role of tribunals in the Indian judicial system.

Constitutional Provisions Related to Tribunals in India

Article 323A:

- Empowers Parliament to establish administrative tribunals to resolve disputes and complaints related to the recruitment, conditions of service, and promotions of government employees.

- Provides for the establishment of one central administrative tribunal.

Article 323B:

- Empowers state legislatures to set up tribunals for other matters, including taxation, land reforms, labor disputes, industrial disputes, and more.
- Allows for a hierarchical structure of tribunals.

Article 246:

- Defines the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the states, allowing Parliament to make laws on subjects related to tribunals.

Article 227:

- Empowers the High Courts to exercise supervisory jurisdiction over all tribunals within their jurisdiction.

Article 136:

- Provides the Supreme Court with the power to grant special leave to appeal against decisions of any tribunal.

Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985:

- Provides the legal framework for the establishment of administrative tribunals under Article 323A, defining their composition, powers, and procedures.

Other Special Acts:

- Various other tribunals are established under specific statutes, such as the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, and the Competition Act, 2002.
- Critical Analysis of the Role of Tribunals in the Indian Judicial System

Expeditious Justice:

- Tribunals are designed to provide a faster resolution of disputes compared to traditional courts, addressing the backlog and delays prevalent in the judiciary.
- This speed is particularly important in specialized areas, such as labor disputes and taxation, where timely decisions are critical.

Specialization and Expertise:

- Tribunals consist of members who are often experts in specific fields, allowing for more informed decision-making.
- This expertise enhances the quality of justice, particularly in complex matters that require technical knowledge.

Accessibility:

- The tribunal system is generally more accessible to the public than the formal court system. Procedures in tribunals can be less formal and more user-friendly, encouraging litigants to seek redress.
- This accessibility can promote greater awareness of rights and lead to increased compliance with laws.

Judicial Review and Accountability:

- While tribunals operate with a degree of independence, their decisions are subject to judicial review by higher courts, ensuring a check on their authority.
- However, the effectiveness of judicial review can sometimes be hampered by jurisdictional issues and delays.

Critiques of Overreach and Limited Powers:

- There are concerns that tribunals may overreach their authority or operate outside their defined jurisdiction, leading to potential conflicts with the judicial system.
- The limited powers of tribunals can also lead to frustrations, especially in cases where they cannot enforce their own orders without court intervention.

Perceived Lack of Transparency:

- The workings of tribunals can sometimes be perceived as less transparent compared to traditional courts, raising concerns about fairness and accountability in the decision-making process.
- The absence of a uniform procedural framework across different tribunals can lead to inconsistencies in the adjudication of cases.

Potential for Political Influence:

- Given that some tribunals are set up through legislation, there can be a risk of political influence in their functioning, especially in the appointment of members.
- This potential for politicization can undermine the impartiality of tribunal decisions.

23. 105வது சரத்தின் கீழ் பாராளுமன்றத்திற்கும் அதன் உறுப்பினர்களுக்கும் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள முதன்மை அதிகாரங்கள், சிறப்புரிமைகள் மற்றும் விலக்குகள் யாவை?

What are the primary powers, privileges, and immunities conferred upon Parliament and its members under Article 105?

Powers of Parliament under Article 105

Legislative Authority:

Parliament has the exclusive power to legislate on subjects enumerated in the Union List and the Concurrent List, as per Articles 246 and 247.

Control over Proceedings:

- Parliament has the authority to regulate its own proceedings and to make rules regarding the conduct of business.

Power to Punish for Contempt:

- Parliament has the power to punish any member or non-member for contempt of its authority or for any breach of privilege.
- Privileges of Parliament and Its Members

Freedom of Speech:

- Members of Parliament (MPs) have the right to speak freely in Parliament without the risk of being sued for defamation or any other legal action related to their statements made in the course of parliamentary proceedings. This privilege ensures that MPs can express their views without fear.

Exemption from Jury Service:

- MPs are exempt from serving on juries while the Parliament is in session, allowing them to focus on their legislative duties.

Exemption from Arrest:

- Article 105 provides that MPs cannot be arrested in civil cases while Parliament is in session, ensuring they can attend proceedings without the distraction of legal issues. However, this does not apply to criminal cases.

Privilege of Attendance:

- Members have the right to attend sessions of Parliament and participate in its proceedings.

Protection of Papers:

- Documents and papers presented in Parliament cannot be subjected to scrutiny by the courts, maintaining the confidentiality of legislative processes.
- Immunities of Parliament and Its Members

Protection from Legal Proceedings:

- Members cannot be questioned in any court for any speech or vote cast in Parliament, thereby safeguarding their actions taken in the interest of parliamentary democracy.

Discretionary Power to Exclude Non-Members:

Parliament has the authority to exclude non-members from its proceedings and to maintain order within its chambers.

Enforcement of Discipline:

- Parliament can enforce discipline and take necessary actions against its members for misconduct or unruly behavior.
- Significance of Article 105

Ensuring Legislative Independence:

- The privileges and immunities conferred under Article 105 are essential for maintaining the independence of the legislative body. They allow Parliament to function effectively without interference from the judiciary or executive.

Promoting Free Speech:

- By protecting members' freedom of speech, Article 105 ensures robust debate and discussion on legislative matters, which is fundamental to democracy.

Facilitating Parliamentary Functions:

- These provisions enable Parliament to carry out its functions efficiently, fostering an environment where members can fulfill their roles without fear of repercussions.

24. இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பு முகப்புரையின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை முன்னிலைப்படுத்துக, மேலும் அது அரசியலமைப்பின் ஒரு பகுதியா என்பதைக் குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

Highlight the importance of the Preamble to the Constitution of India and discuss whether it is a part of the Constitution.

Importance of the Preamble to the Constitution of India

Defines the Constitution's Purpose:

- The Preamble outlines the primary objectives of the Constitution, emphasizing justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. It provides a clear understanding of the aspirations and values that the Constitution seeks to uphold.

Framework for the Constitution:

- It establishes the foundational principles on which the Constitution is built, guiding the interpretation and application of its provisions. The Preamble indicates the direction in which the Constitution intends to lead the nation.

Clarification of Fundamental Terms:

- The Preamble defines essential concepts such as "Justice," "Liberty," "Equality," and "Fraternity," which help in interpreting the Constitution. It serves as a reference point for understanding the context and scope of these terms in various provisions.

Highlighting the Constitution's Ideals:

- The Preamble encapsulates the core ideals of the nation, reminding citizens of their responsibilities towards upholding democratic values. It reflects the vision of the framers of the Constitution for a just and equitable society.

Interpretative Tool:

- The Preamble plays a crucial role in the judicial interpretation of the Constitution. Courts often refer to the Preamble to determine the intention behind specific provisions and to ensure that laws align with the Constitution's foundational values.

Historical Significance:

- Adopted on November 26, 1949, the Preamble reflects the historical context in which the Constitution was framed. It signifies the struggle for independence and the commitment to establishing a democratic republic.

Amenability:

- While the Preamble can be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution, the basic structure doctrine, established by the Supreme Court, ensures that its core principles remain inviolable. This aspect underscores the importance of the Preamble in maintaining the Constitution's fundamental values.

Evolution of Constitutional Philosophy:

- The Preamble has evolved over time, notably through the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, which added the words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity." This evolution reflects the changing aspirations and needs of Indian society.

Is the Preamble Part of the Constitution?

- Yes, the Preamble is considered an integral part of the Constitution of India. While it does not confer specific rights or impose obligations, it serves as a guiding framework for interpreting the Constitution.
- The Supreme Court of India has affirmed the status of the Preamble as part of the Constitution in several judgments, emphasizing its role in understanding the Constitution's spirit and objectives.

25. நீதித்துறை செயல்பாட்டின் கருத்தை விளக்குக மேலும் இந்தியாவில் நிர்வாகத்திற்கும் நீதித்துறைக்கும் இடையிலான உறவில் அதன் தாக்கத்தை மதிப்பிடுக.

Explain the concept of judicial activism and evaluate its impact on the relationship between the executive and judiciary in India.

Concept of Judicial Activism

Definition:

- Judicial activism occurs when judges make rulings based on personal beliefs or values, rather than strictly adhering to legal precedent. This can lead to the reinterpretation of laws to address contemporary societal issues.

Characteristics:

- **Personal Views:** Judges may consider their own perspectives or ethical considerations when making decisions.
- **Expanding Legal Interpretations:** The judiciary may expand the meanings of legal terms to include rights or protections that were not previously recognized.

- **Filling Legal Gaps:** Judicial activism often addresses legislative voids by providing remedies for issues that the legislature has failed to address.

Public Interest Litigation (PIL):

- In India, judicial activism has been significantly bolstered by the concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL), introduced by Justice Krishna Iyer in 1976. PIL allows individuals or groups to file petitions on behalf of those who are unable to access the legal system, thereby promoting social justice and addressing public welfare issues.

Positive Effects of Judicial Activism

Protection of Individual Rights:

- Judicial activism can safeguard the rights of marginalized groups, ensuring that their voices are heard and their rights protected.

Advancement of Social Justice:

- The judiciary can play a crucial role in advancing social justice by addressing issues such as discrimination, environmental concerns, and human rights violations.

Dynamic Interpretation of Laws:

- Courts can adapt legal interpretations to reflect changing societal norms and values, thereby keeping the law relevant.

Negative Effects of Judicial Activism

Undermining Elected Officials:

- Judicial activism may encroach upon the powers of the legislature, potentially undermining the democratic process by allowing unelected judges to make decisions that impact public policy.

Hindering Executive Functions:

- If courts overreach their authority, it can obstruct the executive branch's ability to implement policies effectively and carry out its functions.

Erosion of Public Trust:

- Excessive judicial intervention may lead to perceptions of partisanship or bias, eroding public trust in both the judiciary and the executive.
- Impact on the Relationship Between Executive and Judiciary in India

Filling Legislative Voids:

- Judicial activism often steps in to address legislative gaps, ensuring that justice is served in cases where the legislature has failed to enact necessary laws. For instance, the judiciary has intervened in matters

related to environmental protection and social welfare when legislative measures were inadequate.

Checks and Balances:

- Judicial activism serves as a check on the executive, holding it accountable for its actions. The judiciary has the power to review executive decisions and actions to ensure they align with constitutional provisions and individual rights.

Potential for Conflict:

- While judicial activism can promote democracy and uphold rights, it can also lead to conflicts between the judiciary and the executive. Instances of judicial overreach may provoke resistance from the executive branch, leading to tensions in governance.

Reinforcement of Democratic Values:

- Judicial activism, when exercised judiciously, reinforces democratic principles by ensuring that the government is held accountable to the people. It emphasizes the importance of fundamental rights and the rule of law.
- Judicial activism is a double-edged sword in the Indian context, having the potential to foster social justice and uphold individual rights while also risking the undermining of democratic institutions and the separation of powers.

26. இந்திய நாடாளுமன்ற அமைப்பில் அதிகாரப் பிரிப்பு குறித்த கருத்தை விளக்குக.

Explain the concept of Separation of Powers in the Indian parliamentary system.

This separation is designed to prevent the concentration of power and protect against tyranny by ensuring that each branch operates independently while also maintaining a system of checks and balances.

Here's a detailed explanation of the concept of separation of powers in the Indian parliamentary system:

Concept of Separation of Powers

Definition:

- The separation of powers divides the government's functions into three distinct branches.
- **Legislative:** Responsible for making laws.
- **Executive:** Responsible for enforcing and administering laws.

- **Judiciary:** Responsible for interpreting laws and ensuring justice.

Purpose:

- The primary objective of the separation of powers is to prevent the arbitrary exercise of power by any one branch of government. By having distinct functions, each branch can check the powers of the others, thus promoting accountability and transparency.

The Three Branches of Government in India

Legislature:

- **Composition:** The Indian Parliament consists of two houses—the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).

Functions:

- Makes laws and amends existing laws.
- Controls the budget and financial matters.
- Represents the electorate and voices public concerns.
- Holds the executive accountable through various mechanisms, such as questions, debates, and committees.

Executive:

- **Composition:** Comprises the President of India, the Prime Minister, and the Council of Ministers.

Functions:

- Implements and administers laws passed by the legislature.
- Formulates policies and runs the day-to-day administration of the country.
- Conducts foreign affairs and represents India in international matters.
- Exercises discretionary powers in specific situations (e.g., appointing governors or dissolving the Lok Sabha).

Judiciary:

- **Composition:** Includes the Supreme Court, High Courts, and subordinate courts.

Functions:

- Interprets the Constitution and laws to resolve disputes.
- Protects fundamental rights and upholds the rule of law.
- Reviews the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions.
- Acts as the guardian of the Constitution, ensuring that all actions taken by the government are lawful and just.

Checks and Balances

- **Interdependence:** While the separation of powers delineates distinct roles, it does not imply complete independence. The branches are interdependent and interact with one another:
- The legislature can enact laws that the executive must implement.
- The judiciary can strike down laws enacted by the legislature if they violate constitutional provisions.
- The executive is accountable to the legislature, which can question its actions and decisions.

Mechanisms of Accountability:

- **Judicial Review:** The judiciary has the power to review legislative and executive actions to ensure compliance with the Constitution.
- **Impeachment:** High-ranking officials, including the President and judges, can be impeached by the legislature for misconduct.
- **Parliamentary Committees:** These committees hold the executive accountable by scrutinizing its policies and actions.

Montesquieu's Influence

- The doctrine of separation of powers was first articulated by the French philosopher Montesquieu in his work *Esprit des Lois* (1748). He emphasized that the powers of government should be divided to prevent any one entity from becoming too powerful.
- Indian constitutional framers were influenced by Montesquieu's ideas and incorporated the separation of powers into the Constitution to ensure a democratic form of governance.
- The separation of powers is a crucial aspect of the Indian parliamentary system, ensuring that the three branches of government operate within their defined spheres while also providing mechanisms for mutual oversight.



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28, 1st Main Road, CIT Nagar, Chennai - 35 (HO).

Mail Address: manidhanaeyam@gmail.com

Website: www.mntfreeias.com



பொது அறிவு GENERAL STUDIES

பிரிவு - அ SECTION - A

(10 x 10 = 100)

1. இந்தியாவில் பஞ்சாயத்து ராஜ் அமைப்புகள் எதிர்கொள்ளும் முக்கிய சவால்கள் யாவை?

What are the major challenges faced by Panchayati Raj institutions in India?

- **Financial Constraints:**

- Heavy reliance on grants from state and central governments.
- Insufficient funds for local development projects due to limited independent financial resources.

- **Lack of Capacity and Trained Personnel:**

- Shortage of trained staff with expertise in local governance and administration.
- Affects effective planning and implementation of development programs.

- **Limited Power and Functions:**

- States reluctant to devolve adequate power and functions to PRIs.
- Limits local decision-making and autonomy.

- **Political Interference:**

- PRIs face undue influence from political parties at higher levels.
- Political pressures can skew decision-making and hinder independence.

- **Gender Disparity:**

- Although women have reserved seats, social barriers often limit their participation.
- Male relatives may exert influence over female representatives, diluting women's authority.

- **Poor Coordination with Higher Government Levels:**

- Lack of proper coordination with state and central governments.
- Leads to inefficient implementation of schemes and duplication of efforts.

- **Regional Disparities:**

- Variation in effectiveness of PRIs across different states.
- Differences in resources and state support affect uniformity in development.

- **Limited Participation of Marginalized Groups:**

- Despite reservations, marginalized communities face barriers to effective participation.
- Social challenges restrict their role and influence within PRIs.

2. இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பின் கூட்டாட்சித் தன்மைகளை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the federal features of Indian constitution.

- **Dual Polity:**

- India has a dual government system with separate Central (Union) and State Governments, each with defined powers and functions.

- **Written Constitution:**
 - The Indian Constitution is a single, written document that clearly defines the framework of governance and powers of different government levels.
- **Rigidity:**
 - Amendments to the Constitution follow a rigorous process, especially for provisions involving federal relations, which require both parliamentary and, in some cases, state-level approvals.
- **Separation of Powers:**
 - The Constitution provides for a horizontal distribution of powers among the executive, legislature, and judiciary to prevent any branch from wielding excessive power.
- **Independent Judiciary:**
 - The judiciary is independent, with the Supreme Court and High Courts empowered to resolve disputes between the Union and State Governments, as well as between states.
- **Bi-cameral Legislature:**
 - India has a bi-cameral legislature at the Union level, consisting of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), which represents federal principles by including state representation.
- **Distribution of Powers:**
 - Powers and functions are divided between the Union and State Governments, detailed in the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List, ensuring each level has authority over specific domains.
- **Financial Autonomy:**
 - Both the Union and the States have powers to raise and spend revenue as per their respective jurisdictions, with the Finance Commission determining resource distribution to maintain fiscal federalism.

3. மத்திய மாநில உறவுகள் குறித்த புஞ்சி ஆணையத்தின் பரிந்துரைகளை ஆராய்க.

Examine the Punchhi Commission's Recommendations on Centre State Relations.

- **Role of Governors**

- **Appointment and Removal:** The Commission recommended a transparent process for the appointment of Governors, suggesting that only those with experience in public life and impartiality be considered. It also proposed a fixed tenure for Governors and specified grounds for their removal.
- **Governor's Role in State Administration:** The Commission suggested limiting the discretionary powers of Governors to ensure they act more as constitutional heads rather than interfering in the day-to-day functioning of the State government. It also recommended that the Governor should not hold any office of profit or pursue any active politics after completing their tenure.

- **Emergency Provisions (Article 356)**

- **Use of President's Rule:** The Commission emphasized that Article 356 should be invoked only as a last resort. Before implementing President's Rule, the Centre should allow for an independent, objective assessment of the State's situation to prevent its misuse for political reasons.
- **Duration of President's Rule:** It recommended that if President's Rule is to be extended beyond one year, it should require approval by both houses of Parliament and a special provision for a review.

- **Centre's Role in Legislation**

- **Residuary Powers:** Currently, the Constitution vests residuary powers with the Centre. The Commission suggested a review, advocating that such powers should be shared with the States or transferred based on the subject's nature.
- **Concurrent List:** The Commission proposed that subjects in the Concurrent List should ideally be administered at the State level, with

the Centre intervening only in cases where national interest is directly involved.

- **National Integration Council (NIC)**

- **Revamping the NIC:** The Commission recommended strengthening the NIC to better address issues of communal violence and regional conflicts. It suggested setting up a specialized council to respond swiftly to incidents affecting national security and communal harmony.

- **Inter-State Council**

- **Strengthening the Council:** The Commission advocated making the Inter-State Council a permanent body and expanding its role in resolving disputes between States. It recommended that regular meetings be held to discuss issues of national and inter-State interest.
- **Dispute Resolution:** The Commission recommended that the Inter-State Council play a more active role in dispute resolution, including making binding recommendations on certain matters, particularly on river water disputes.

- **Local Governance and Decentralization**

- **Empowering Local Bodies:** The Commission suggested measures to strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local bodies, giving them greater financial and administrative autonomy to fulfill their responsibilities.

- **Internal Security**

- **Role in Anti-Terror Operations:** The Commission recommended enhanced cooperation between the Centre and States in matters of internal security. It proposed a structured mechanism for intelligence sharing and coordination of law enforcement, especially in handling terrorism and organized crime.
- **Central Forces Deployment:** It recommended that the Centre should not deploy its forces in a State without consulting the State government, except in cases where national security is directly at risk.

- **Fiscal Federalism**

- **Revenue Sharing:** The Commission called for a review of the existing revenue-sharing mechanism to enhance financial resources at the State level. It recommended that the Centre consult States more transparently when allocating resources and revising taxes.
- **Goods and Services Tax (GST):** Although GST was implemented after the Punchhi Commission, it had recommended adopting a unified tax system and providing States with compensation for potential revenue losses.

- **Social Issues**

- **Special Treatment for Tribal and Backward Areas:** The Commission recommended that tribal and backward areas receive special attention through targeted policies to reduce regional disparities. It urged the Centre to work closely with States to promote the welfare of disadvantaged communities.

- **Judicial and Constitutional Amendments**

- **Article 200 (Governor's Assent to Bills):** The Commission recommended specifying a timeline for Governors to act on bills passed by the State legislature, thus preventing undue delays.
- **Constitutional Review:** The Punchhi Commission also proposed that a constitutional review mechanism be introduced to address ambiguities and make the document more relevant to contemporary challenges.

- **Water Resources and River Disputes**

- **Dispute Settlement Mechanism:** The Commission recommended establishing an independent tribunal for inter-State River water disputes, which should be binding on all parties. It also suggested including water management as a subject in the Concurrent List to improve cooperation between States and the Centre in managing river basins.

4. மாறிவரும் சமுதாய மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்ப மாறுதலுக்கு ஏற்றவாறு அரசு அதிகாரிகளை தயார்படுத்தும் விதமாக எவ்வாறான வகைகளில் குடிமை பணி பயிற்சியை சீர்திருத்தலாம்?

What ways can civil services training be reformed to equip officers with the skills necessary to address emerging societal and technological changes?

- **Mandatory and Continuous Training**
 - **Initial and Mid-Career Training:** Require comprehensive training at induction and periodic mid-career training to update knowledge and skills as societal and technological landscapes evolve.
 - **Specialized Courses:** Introduce specialized courses in areas like data analysis, digital governance, and crisis management to ensure that civil servants are equipped to handle complex challenges.
- **Develop Localized Training Modules**
 - **District-Level Customization:** Design training modules that address the unique needs of each district or region, focusing on local socio-economic challenges and cultural nuances.
 - **Field Immersion Programs:** Implement immersion modules where officers spend time in the field, gaining hands-on experience and insights into the real-world implications of policies.
- **Incorporate Ethical Training**
 - **Code of Ethics and Accountability:** Establish a Code of Ethics and integrate ethics training into civil services courses to strengthen moral reasoning, accountability, and commitment to public welfare.
 - **Ethics in Technology:** Provide guidance on ethical decision-making in the context of emerging technologies, particularly on data privacy and transparency.
- **Set Performance Benchmarks**
 - **Performance Assessments:** Introduce clear performance benchmarks and periodic assessments to evaluate civil servants' effectiveness. Officers who consistently underperform can be retrained or retired.

- **Outcome-Based Goals:** Establish outcome-based goals with timelines for each department and assess civil servants on their achievement of these objectives.
- **Implement 360-Degree Feedback Mechanism**
 - **Comprehensive Appraisals:** Use 360-degree feedback in performance appraisals, gathering inputs from superiors, peers, and subordinates to ensure a holistic evaluation.
 - **Citizen Feedback:** Incorporate feedback from citizens and local communities where possible, to gauge the public's perception of officers' effectiveness.
- **Introduce Incentive Schemes**
 - **Performance-Based Incentives:** Review existing incentive structures and introduce new ones to reward high-performing officers, motivating excellence and innovation.
 - **Career Growth Opportunities:** Offer officers opportunities for faster promotions or placements in prestigious assignments based on exceptional service.
- **Establish National Institutes of Public Administration**
 - **Degree Programs in Governance:** Create National Institutes of Public Administration offering bachelor's and master's programs in public administration, policy, and governance to build foundational expertise.
 - **Research and Development:** Encourage these institutes to lead research in governance innovations, policy analysis, and public administration trends.
- **Private Sector Deputations**
 - **Exchange Programs with the Private Sector:** Allow IAS and IPS officers to take short-term deputations in private firms to gain expertise in areas like project management, technology, and competition.

- **Cross-Sector Learning:** Encourage cross-sector collaboration to foster a mindset of efficiency and adaptability to innovation.
- **Adopt Digital and Technological Training**
 - **Digital Skills Training:** Offer courses in digital skills, cybersecurity, data management, and artificial intelligence to ensure civil servants are equipped to manage technology-driven governance.
 - **E-Governance Initiatives:** Train officers in implementing e-governance tools, enabling them to provide better services through digital platforms.
- **Promote Collaborative and Problem-Solving Skills**
 - **Inter-Departmental Collaboration Training:** Equip officers with skills to work effectively with other departments, encouraging a collaborative approach to solving complex issues.
 - **Crisis Management and Problem Solving:** Focus on developing officers' abilities to handle crises, manage conflict, and think critically to solve emerging challenges effectively.
- **Enhanced Focus on Sustainability and Social Issues**
 - **Training on SDGs and Sustainability:** Provide education on sustainable development goals (SDGs) and train officers to design and implement policies aligned with environmental and social sustainability.
 - **Cultural and Social Sensitivity Training:** Ensure officers are aware of and sensitive to cultural, social, and gender issues within communities they serve, fostering inclusivity and equity.

5. பொதுத் தேர்வுகள் (நியாயமற்ற வழிமுறைகளைத் தடுத்தல்) சட்டம், 2024 இன் முக்கிய விதிகள் யாவை?

What are the key provisions of the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024?

- **Punishment**
 - **Imprisonment:** Offenders may face up to 10 years in jail.
 - **Fines:** Fines can reach up to Rs 1 crore, imposing a significant financial penalty on those found guilty of examination malpractices.

- **Cognizable Offenses**
 - **Offense Classification:** All offenses under this Act are cognizable, non-bailable, and non-compoundable, meaning that authorities can arrest suspects without a warrant, bail is generally not granted, and offenses cannot be settled out of court.
- **Asset Seizure**
 - **Institutional Accountability:** The Act permits the seizure of assets owned by institutions involved in exam fraud, targeting organizations that facilitate or benefit from malpractices.
- **Investigation Protocol**
 - **Qualified Investigators:** Only officers of a specific rank or higher are authorized to conduct investigations under this Act, ensuring that experienced personnel handle inquiries.
- **Definition of Public Examination**
 - **Defined Scope:** A "public examination" is any exam conducted by an authority notified by the Central Government, providing clarity on the Act's jurisdiction.
- **Prohibited Acts**
 - **Fraudulent Activities:** Specific acts such as unauthorized use of Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) sheets, tampering with computer networks, and altering seating arrangements are explicitly prohibited under the Act.
- **Comprehensive Fraud Prevention**
 - **Wide-Ranging Provisions:** The Act addresses all forms of exam-related fraud, including conducting fake exams and issuing fake admit cards, to comprehensively safeguard examination processes.
 - These provisions reflect a robust approach to safeguarding public examination integrity, emphasizing stringent enforcement and accountability.

- **Confiscation of Electronic Devices**
 - **Control Over Digital Tools:** The Act allows authorities to confiscate electronic devices, such as mobile phones, laptops, and other gadgets, suspected to be used in cheating or facilitating unfair means in exams.
- **Ban on Unauthorized Assistance**
 - **Crackdown on Proxy Exam Takers:** The Act prohibits the use of proxies or any third-party assistance during exams. This includes barring individuals from appearing on behalf of actual candidates.
- **Monitoring of Examination Centers**
 - **Enhanced Surveillance:** Examination centers are required to implement stringent surveillance measures, such as CCTV monitoring, to deter malpractice and ensure transparency in the examination process.
- **Increased Accountability for Authorities**
 - **Institutional Responsibility:** Examining authorities and educational institutions must ensure compliance with the Act. Failure to enforce preventive measures or involvement in malpractices can lead to penalties and strict actions against responsible officials.

6. மக்களாட்சி நிறுவனங்களை வலுப்படுத்துவதில் அரசியல் கட்சிகளின் பங்களிப்பு யாது? மேலும் அவை மக்கள் பங்கேற்பு மற்றும் தேர்தல் நடைமுறையில் எவ்வாறான தாக்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்துகிறது?

What is the role of political parties in strengthening democratic institutions? and how do they impact the electoral process and people participation?

- **Role in Strengthening Democratic Institutions**
 - **Representation of Public Interests:** Political parties represent diverse public interests, giving voice to different segments of society and ensuring that their concerns are addressed in policy decisions.
 - **Policy Formulation:** Parties draft manifestos and policy proposals that outline solutions to national issues, guiding governance and creating accountability to the electorate.

- **Legislative Function:** Parties nominate candidates who, if elected, participate in law-making bodies, contributing to legislation, policy reforms, and democratic governance.
- **Accountability Mechanism:** Parties serve as watchdogs for government actions, especially when in opposition, holding ruling parties accountable and advocating for transparency and ethical governance.
- **Fostering Political Stability:** By facilitating orderly transitions of power, parties contribute to political stability, which is essential for the effective functioning of democratic institutions.
- **Impact on the Electoral Process**
 - **Candidate Selection:** Parties select candidates based on ideological alignment, leadership potential, and public appeal, shaping the options available to voters in elections.
 - **Campaign Organization:** Parties organize campaigns, debates, and public outreach to present their policies and promote voter engagement, influencing voter perceptions and choices.
 - **Mobilization of Resources:** Parties gather funds and resources to support electoral campaigns, enabling extensive outreach and advertising to educate voters about candidates and policies.
 - **Establishing Party Platforms:** Through manifestos, parties clarify their stance on issues, providing voters with a clear choice and enabling an informed voting process.
- **Impact on People's Participation**
 - **Political Awareness and Education:** Parties play a vital role in informing and educating the public on political issues, encouraging active participation in the democratic process.
 - **Encouraging Voter Turnout:** By reaching out to different communities and demographics, parties work to increase voter turnout, particularly among marginalized groups.

- **Promoting Civic Engagement:** Parties encourage citizens to participate not just in voting but also in political activities like rallies, discussions, and volunteering.
- **Youth and Women Empowerment:** Many parties have specific programs aimed at engaging youth and women, creating a more inclusive democratic process and enhancing overall political participation.
- **Challenges and Responsibilities**
 - **Combating Corruption:** Political parties are responsible for fostering integrity within their ranks and reducing corrupt practices to enhance public trust in democracy.
 - **Internal Democracy:** Ensuring transparency and democratic practices within parties themselves is essential for them to serve as credible institutions in a democracy.
 - **Adapting to Social Changes:** Parties must adapt to societal changes and address emerging issues like climate change, technological impact, and human rights, making democracy more responsive to current needs.
 - **Promoting Peaceful Discourse:** Parties should promote respectful dialogue and tolerance, helping to prevent divisive rhetoric and maintain social harmony during elections and beyond.

7. பல்வேறு வகையான அழுத்தக் குழுக்கள் யாவை, அவை அரசியல் அமைப்புக்குள் எவ்வாறு செயல்படுகின்றன? பொதுக் கொள்கை உருவாக்கம் மற்றும் முடிவெடுப்பதில் அவர்களின் பங்கினை விமர்சன ரீதியாக மதிப்பிடுக.

What are the different types of pressure groups, and how do they operate within a political system? Critically evaluate their role in public policy making and decision-making.

Types of Pressure Groups

- **Institutional Pressure Groups:**
 - **Members:** Often consist of professionally employed individuals, including civil servants, teachers, or government employees.

- **Operation:** Work within government systems to influence policies through formal channels.
- **Examples:** IAS Association, IPS Association, which advocate for their members' interests within the government structure.
- **Associational Pressure Groups:**
 - **Members:** Comprise specific groups focused on particular economic, social, or professional interests.
 - **Operation:** Use organized structures, often through business chambers, trade unions, or professional organizations, to lobby and influence policy.
 - **Examples:** FICCI, ASSOCHAM, AITUC, INTUC.
- **Anomic Pressure Groups:**
 - **Members:** Typically, spontaneous and loosely organized, often arising in response to sudden issues or injustices.
 - **Operation:** Engage in demonstrations, protests, or direct actions that can include strikes or civil disobedience.
 - **Examples:** Naxalite groups, JKLF, ULFA.
- **Non-Associational Pressure Groups:**
 - **Members:** Often based on kinship, ethnicity, religion, or caste without formal organization.
 - **Operation:** Influence policies based on shared identity or regional issues rather than organizational structure.
 - **Examples:** Religious and linguistic groups like RSS, VHP, Tamil Sangh.
- **Role in Public Policy and Decision-Making**
 - Pressure groups can play a significant role in shaping public policies and influencing decision-makers. Here's a critical evaluation:
- **Positive Contributions:**
 - **Representation of Interests:** They represent diverse societal interests, advocating for specific groups, such as business sectors, workers, or marginalized communities.

- **Expertise and Information:** Pressure groups often have specialists who provide insights and information that help policymakers make informed decisions.
- **Public Awareness and Engagement:** By raising awareness on specific issues, pressure groups enhance public engagement and encourage democratic participation.
- **Policy Innovation:** Often bring innovative solutions and alternatives to public debates, which can shape policy development.
- **Limitations and Criticisms:**
 - **Narrow Interests Over Public Good:** Some pressure groups focus on narrow, self-serving interests, potentially compromising the broader public interest.
 - **Unequal Influence:** Larger, better-funded pressure groups may have disproportionate influence, sidelining smaller or less organized groups.
 - **Potential for Corruption:** Excessive lobbying and financial influence in policymaking can lead to corruption or favouritism.
 - **Occasional Disruption:** Anomic groups, in particular, may resort to disruptive or illegal methods to achieve their goals, which can destabilize public order.

8. இந்திய குடிமை பணிகள் தொடர்பான 2வது நிர்வாக சீர்திருத்த ஆணையம் (ARC) இன் முக்கிய பரிந்துரைகள் யாவை?

What are the key recommendations of the 2nd Administrative reforms commission (ARC) regarding the Indian Civil Services?

- **Recruitment and Promotions**
 - **Direct Recruitment:** Fill a certain percentage of vacancies through direct recruitment to introduce fresh ideas and perspectives.
 - **Promotion System:** Establish departmental committees to review and update recruitment and promotion processes, especially for Group B posts.

- **Lateral Entry**
 - **Transparent Process:** Implement a clear and open process for lateral entry at both central and state levels to bring in professionals with specialized skills from outside the government.
- **Civil Services Examination Structure**
 - **Unified Examination Cycle:** Conduct Preliminary and Main Examinations consecutively over two to three days to streamline the exam cycle.
 - **Evaluation Criteria:** Only evaluate Main Examination papers of candidates who meet a specific cutoff in the Preliminary Examination.
- **National Institutes for Public Administration**
 - **New Institutes:** Establish National Institutes of Public Administration to offer Bachelor's Degree courses in public administration, governance, and management, building a foundation for future civil servants.
- **Training and Capacity Building**
 - **Support for Training:** Develop a plan to support Central Civil Services training organizations and State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) to enhance the training of civil servants.
- **Specialization within Civil Services**
 - **Sector-Specific Expertise:** Promote specialization within civil services, encouraging officers to gain expertise in specific sectors (e.g., health, education, or finance) for improved policy implementation and decision-making.
- **Performance Appraisal System**
 - **360-Degree Feedback:** Introduce a performance appraisal system that includes 360-degree feedback from peers, subordinates, and external stakeholders to ensure accountability and transparency.

- **Accountability and Ethical Conduct**

- Code of Ethics: Establish a code of ethics to guide civil servants in maintaining integrity, impartiality, and public service motivation, along with mechanisms to handle ethical breaches.

- **Strengthening of State Services**

- **Decentralization and Autonomy:** Encourage states to establish similar reforms for their civil services, aiming to reduce dependency on central cadres and build localized capacity.

- **Reforming Transfers and Tenures**

- Stable Tenures: Recommend fixed tenures for officers to ensure continuity and reduce the disruptive impact of frequent transfers on public service delivery.

9. மக்கள் நீதிமன்ற (லோக் அதாலத்) அமைப்பின் சாதக பாதகங்களை பட்டியலிடுக.

List out the advantages and disadvantages of the Lok Adalat system.

- **Advantages of the Lok Adalat System**

- **Low Cost:** There is no court fee to file a case in a Lok Adalat, and if a dispute is settled there, any court fees already paid are refunded.
- **Speedy Trials:** Lok Adalat's are known for their quick and efficient resolution of cases, which reduces the burden on traditional courts.
- **Procedural Flexibility:** Lok Adalat's do not strictly follow procedural laws like the Civil Procedure Code or the Evidence Act, allowing for a more informal and straightforward process.
- **Binding Awards:** The decisions of Lok Adalat's are legally binding on both parties and hold the same status as a civil court decree.
- **Direct Interaction:** Parties can interact directly with the judge through their counsel, enhancing transparency and understanding.
- **Effective for Settling Money Claims:** Lok Adalat's are particularly effective for resolving monetary disputes, such as damages, partition suits, and matrimonial cases.

- **Disadvantages of the Lok Adalat System**

- **Perception of Inefficiency:** Some view Lok Adalat's as inefficient, as they may prioritize speedy resolution over in-depth consideration of complex issues.
- **Limited Jurisdiction:** Lok Adalat's may not be suitable for resolving highly complex or contentious cases, as they typically handle simpler disputes.
- **Limited Appeal:** Since awards are binding, parties have limited recourse if they are unsatisfied with the outcome, unlike in traditional courts where appeals can be made.
- **Dependence on Mutual Agreement:** The Lok Adalat system requires a willingness from both parties to settle, which can limit its effectiveness in cases of deeply rooted disagreements.
- **Perception of Informality:** Due to procedural flexibility, some may perceive the system as less formal or rigorous than traditional court proceedings, potentially impacting trust in its resolutions.

10.பின்வருவனவற்றை விளக்குக:

- A. மாநில நிர்வாக தீர்ப்பாயம்
- B. விரிவான சோதனை தடை ஒப்பந்தம்

Explain the following:

- A. State Administrative Tribunal
- B. State Administrative Tribunal (SAT)

Overview

State Administrative Tribunals (SATs) were established under Article 323A of the Indian Constitution to provide a dedicated system for resolving service-related issues for State Government Officers and Employees. The Administrative Tribunals Act of 1985 empowers the Union government to establish SATs at the request of state governments, aiming to streamline the administrative machinery.

Key Aspects of SATs

- **Constitutional Provisions**

- **Article 323A:** Empowers Parliament to set up both Central and State Administrative Tribunals.
- **42nd Amendment (1976):** Added Article 323A to the Constitution.
- **Administrative Tribunals Act (1985):** Provides detailed guidelines on SATs' structure, functions, and powers.

- **Objectives**

- **Reduce Court Congestion:** Relieve regular courts by handling service-related disputes for state employees.
- **Speedier Resolution:** Facilitate prompt settlement of service disputes.

- **Composition**

- Each SAT consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Judicial Members, and Administrative Members.
- **Bench Composition:** Each bench includes at least one judicial member and one administrative member.

- **Qualifications for Members**

- **Chairman:** Must be a current/former High Court judge, a former Vice-Chairman (two years), or have served as a Secretary to the Government of India.
- **Vice-Chairman:** Must have experience as a High Court judge, Secretary for two years, or Additional Secretary for five years.
- **Judicial Member:** Must be a High Court judge or a Grade I Indian Legal Service member with three years of experience.
- **Administrative Member:** Should have held senior administrative posts like Additional Secretary (two years) or Joint Secretary (two years).

- **Appointment**

- **Authority:** The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and other members are appointed by the President of India in consultation with the concerned state's Governor.

- **Term of Office**

- **Duration:** Members serve a term of five years.
- **Retirement Age:**
 - Chairman and Vice-Chairman: Up to 65 years.
 - Other Members: Up to 62 years.

- **Resignation or Removal**

- **Resignation:** Members can resign by submitting a letter to the President.
- **Removal:** Only removable by an order from the President upon proven misbehaviour or incapacity, following an investigation by a Supreme Court judge.

- **Procedure and Powers**

- **Flexible Procedure:** Not bound by the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, allowing them to adopt flexible procedures in line with natural justice.
- **Civil Court Powers:** While handling cases, SATs have civil court powers, including:
 - Summoning individuals.
 - Enforcing attendance.
 - Production and examination of documents.
 - Receiving evidence on affidavits.

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

Overview

- The CTBT is an international treaty that prohibits all nuclear explosions for any purpose, aiming to prevent nuclear proliferation and promote global disarmament.

Key Points

- **Treaty Objective:** Prohibits all nuclear explosions, whether for military or civilian purposes, with the goal of curbing nuclear weapons development and ensuring global security.
- **Opened for Signature:** The treaty was opened for signature on September 24, 1996.

Membership:

- **Signatories:** 183 countries have signed the CTBT.
- **Ratifications:** 172 countries have ratified it.

Annex-2 Requirement for Entry into Force:

- For the treaty to come into force, all 44 nuclear-capable states (listed in Annex-2) must ratify it.
- **Pending Ratifications:** The treaty is not yet in force because eight Annex-2 states—the United States, China, Iran, Egypt, Israel, India, Pakistan, and North Korea—have not ratified it.

Treaty Structure:

- **Preamble:** Lays down the intent and objectives of the treaty.
- **Articles:** Contains 17 articles detailing the obligations, rights, and procedural guidelines.

Annexes and Protocol:

- Two annexes outline the member requirements and criteria.
- The protocol, with two annexes, provides the verification and monitoring mechanisms.

CTBT Organization (CTBTO):

- An organization, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), will be established to ensure compliance and verification.
- **Headquarters:** Vienna, Austria.
- **Role:** To monitor compliance through a global network of seismic, hydroacoustic, and radionuclide stations and to investigate any suspicious activities.
- **India's Position on the CTBT**
- **Non-Signatory:** India is among the eight Annex-2 states that have not signed or ratified the CTBT

Reasons for non-signature:

- **National Security:** India views nuclear deterrence as crucial to its security interests, particularly due to regional tensions.

- **Discriminatory Nature:** India criticizes the CTBT as discriminatory, arguing it legitimizes the existing nuclear arsenal of the five recognized nuclear-weapon states (NPT's P5) while restricting non-nuclear-weapon states.
- **Comprehensive Disarmament Goal:** India advocates for a more comprehensive approach to disarmament, arguing that the CTBT does not contribute to the goal of complete nuclear disarmament.

India's Commitment to Moratorium:

- Despite its refusal to sign the CTBT, India has maintained a voluntary moratorium on nuclear testing since its 1998 nuclear tests.
- Conditions for Support: India has expressed willingness to consider supporting the CTBT if there is a commitment to universal nuclear disarmament and if all nuclear-armed states agree to similar constraints.

11. “புதுமை பெண் திட்டத்தின்” சமூக-பொருளாதார பலன்களை விளக்குக.

Discuss the socio-economic benefits of the “Pudhumai Penn scheme”.

- **Empowering Women:**
 - The scheme encourages women to take charge of their futures by making informed decisions about their careers, higher education, and personal lives, fostering a sense of independence and agency.
- **Increasing Retention Rates:**
 - By providing financial support, the scheme helps reduce dropout rates among girls. It incentivizes them to continue their education beyond secondary school, ultimately contributing to higher educational attainment.
- **Improving Gender Parity:**
 - The initiative actively works to close the gender gap in higher education by promoting female enrolment. This not only enhances women's access to education but also challenges societal norms that prioritize male education.
- **Creating a Skilled Workforce:**
 - The scheme contributes to the development of a skilled workforce by enabling women to pursue higher education and vocational training.

A more educated female population enhances overall productivity and economic growth.

- **Economic Empowerment:**

- By supporting women's education and providing avenues for entrepreneurship and employment, the scheme fosters economic independence. Empowered women are more likely to contribute to household income and invest in their communities.

- **Financial Assistance:**

- The provision of a monthly cash incentive of ₹1,000 ensures that eligible girls can pursue higher education without financial burden. This direct financial support helps alleviate economic barriers that may prevent girls from continuing their studies.

- **Support for Diverse Educational Paths:**

- The scheme covers various educational avenues, including undergraduate degrees, diplomas, ITI courses, and other recognized programs. This flexibility allows girls to choose paths aligned with their interests and the job market.

- **Promotion of Scholarships and Financial Inclusion:**

- The cash incentive is provided in addition to other scholarships, enhancing the overall financial support system for girls. This integrated approach encourages more families to invest in their daughters' education.

Enhanced Social Status:

- As women gain higher education and skills, their social status within families and communities improves. This change can lead to broader societal shifts towards valuing women's contributions and rights.

12. தேசிய பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் ஆணையத்தின் அமைப்பு மற்றும் பங்கினை குறித்து எழுதுக.

Write about the organisation and role of National commission for backward classes.

Organization of the National Commission for Backward Classes

- **Composition:**

- The NCBC consists of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson, and three other members, all appointed by the President of India. The members are typically chosen based on their expertise in social, economic, and educational issues related to backward classes.
- 102nd constitutional amendment act provides constitutional status to national commission for backward classes.

- **Tenure:**

- The tenure of the members is usually fixed at three years, but they are eligible for reappointment.

- **Structure:**

- The NCBC operates from its headquarters, with regional offices that facilitate its functioning across various states. The commission has the authority to establish sub-committees for focused discussions on specific issues affecting backward classes.

- **Funding:**

- The financial provisions for the NCBC are made under the Union budget, ensuring adequate resources for its operations and activities.

Role of the National Commission for Backward Classes

- **Advisory Role:**

- The primary role of the NCBC is to advise the central and state governments on policies and programs aimed at the socio-economic development of OBCs. This includes suggesting measures for their educational and occupational advancement.

- **Evaluation of Development Programs:**

- The NCBC evaluates the effectiveness of existing development programs and schemes for OBCs, ensuring that the benefits reach the intended beneficiaries.

- **Investigation of Complaints:**
 - The commission has the authority to investigate complaints regarding the violation of rights of OBCs and to recommend appropriate actions. This ensures that grievances are addressed and justice is served.
- **Recommendations for Inclusion in OBC Lists:**
 - The NCBC assesses applications for the inclusion of communities in the Central List of OBCs and makes recommendations based on social and educational backwardness. This is crucial for ensuring that deserving communities receive the benefits of reservation and development schemes.
- **Research and Data Collection:**
 - The commission conducts studies, surveys, and research to gather data on the socio-economic conditions of OBCs. This information aids in formulating effective policies and programs.
- **Public Awareness:**
 - The NCBC promotes awareness about the rights and entitlements of OBCs. It conducts outreach programs to inform communities about various government schemes and the benefits available to them.
- **Collaboration with Other Bodies:**
 - The NCBC collaborates with other government agencies, NGOs, and civil society organizations to promote the welfare of OBCs and to enhance their participation in the development process.
- **Policy Advocacy:**
 - The commission actively advocates for policy changes and the implementation of programs that facilitate the socio-economic empowerment of OBCs, ensuring their voices are heard in national discussions.

13.BRICS+ அமைப்பில் இந்தியாவின் முக்கியத்துவத்தையும் அதன் பொருளாதார மற்றும் அரசியல் நோக்கங்களின் மீது ஏற்படுத்தும் தாக்கத்தையும் மதிப்பீடு செய்க.

Evaluate India's significance with BRICS+ and its impact on the economic and geopolitical agenda.

- **Diplomatic Bridge**

- **Positioning:** India acts as a crucial diplomatic link between BRICS nations and Western powers, particularly G7 nations. This role enhances India's influence in shaping discussions that bridge the interests of both blocs, fostering dialogue and cooperation on global challenges.
- **Conflict Mediation:** By engaging with diverse geopolitical groups, India can play a mediatory role in conflicts, promoting peaceful resolutions and collective action.

- **Multilateral Alternative**

- **Counterbalance to Western Influence:** India's support for BRICS' vision of providing a counterbalance to Western-dominated institutions like the IMF and World Bank reflects its commitment to a multipolar world. This aligns with India's broader strategy of enhancing the voice of developing countries in global governance.
- **Support for Reforms:** India advocates for reforms in global institutions to better reflect the realities of the 21st century, strengthening the position of emerging economies.

- **Economic Outreach**

- **Market Expansion:** Through BRICS+, India aims to tap into new markets in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. This enhances trade and investment opportunities, facilitating economic growth and diversification.
- **Infrastructure Development:** India's participation in BRICS initiatives, such as the New Development Bank, helps finance infrastructure projects in member countries, fostering regional connectivity and development.

- **Global Leadership Aspirations**
 - **Showcasing Leadership:** India's active role in BRICS+ allows it to assert itself as a leader among developing nations, promoting initiatives that reflect their interests and priorities.
 - **Sustainable Development Goals:** India can leverage its leadership to advocate for sustainable development and climate action, aligning with global goals and enhancing its soft power.
- **Strategic Autonomy**
 - **Independent Foreign Policy:** By engaging in BRICS+, India reinforces its policy of strategic autonomy, allowing it to navigate complex geopolitical scenarios without being overly reliant on any single power bloc.
 - **Multipolar Vision:** India's involvement supports the vision of a multipolar world, where power is distributed among multiple states rather than concentrated in a few.
- **Regional Coordination**
 - **Influencing Central and West Asia:** BRICS provides a platform for India to coordinate with countries in Central Asia and West Asia, enhancing security and economic ties in these strategically significant regions.
 - **Addressing Security Challenges:** Collaborative efforts within BRICS can help address common security challenges, such as terrorism and regional instability.
- **Advocacy for Developing Nations**
 - **Voice for the Marginalized:** India utilizes its platform in BRICS+ to champion the causes of developing nations, advocating for equitable global policies that address issues such as poverty, health, and education.
 - **Global South Solidarity:** India's engagement fosters solidarity among the Global South, promoting collective bargaining power on international platforms.

- **Economic Dynamics with China**

- **Competition and Cooperation:** As major players in BRICS+, both India and China have significant roles in shaping the global economy. India must navigate its competitive relationship with China while seeking avenues for collaboration, especially in trade and investment.
- **Influence on Global Supply Chains:** The economic partnership within BRICS can influence global supply chains, particularly as India seeks to increase its manufacturing capacity and exports.

பிரிவு - ஆ

SECTION - B

(10x 15 = 150)

14. “73 வது மற்றும் 74 வது அரசியலமைப்பு திருத்தங்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவ மக்களாட்சியை பங்கேற்பு மக்களாட்சியாக மாற்றியுள்ளன” - பொருத்தமான எடுத்துக்காட்டுகளுடன் இந்த அறிக்கையை உறுதிப்படுத்துக.

“The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments have changed representative democracy into participatory democracy” - Substantiate this statement with relevant examples.

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in India, enacted in 1992 and 1993 respectively, aimed to decentralize power and promote local self-government. These amendments added provisions related to Panchayats (rural local governments) and Municipalities (urban local governments) to the Constitution of India, recognizing them as institutionalized bodies with constitutional status and powers. The amendments aimed to empower marginalized sections of society and provide them with a direct say in local decision-making body.

- **Impact on Decentralization of Power**

- The 73rd and 74th Amendments have significantly impacted the decentralization of power in India by transferring authority from central and state governments to local bodies.
- **Democratization of Governance:** This transfer of power has led to a more democratic form of governance, allowing local communities to have a greater say in decisions affecting their daily lives. For instance,

local panchayats now have the authority to decide on matters such as community development, infrastructure projects, and resource allocation.

- **Participatory Governance:** The amendments have also fostered a participatory form of governance. Local communities can now engage in decision-making processes, hold their elected representatives accountable, and contribute to the formulation of policies. For example, the participatory budgeting initiatives in various states allow residents to influence budget allocations, thus directly involving them in governance.
- **Impact on the Functioning of Panchayats**
 - The 73rd Amendment has had a profound impact on the functioning of Panchayats in India.
 - **Strengthening Local Institutions:** Before the amendment, Panchayats were seen as weak and ineffective institutions, lacking both resources and powers. The constitutional status conferred upon them has enabled these bodies to secure stable funding and greater powers to perform their functions effectively.
 - **Enhanced Service Delivery:** With increased autonomy and resources, Panchayats have become more effective in delivering basic services such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, empowered Panchayats have successfully implemented various development programs, including the construction of roads, schools, and health centers, significantly benefiting local communities.
- **Impact on the Functioning of Municipalities**
 - The 74th Amendment has similarly enhanced the functioning of Municipalities, promoting citizen participation and environmental sustainability.
 - **Increased Participation of Citizens:** The functioning of municipalities has led to greater citizen involvement in decision-making processes. Many municipalities now consult residents before

making crucial decisions regarding budget allocations or infrastructure projects, ensuring that local needs are addressed. For example, in cities like Pune, municipal corporations have initiated participatory planning processes where citizens provide input on urban development.

- **Promotion of Environmental Sustainability:** Municipalities have also taken steps to promote environmental sustainability. For instance, the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has implemented initiatives to promote green buildings, reducing carbon emissions and improving air quality. This proactive approach to urban planning reflects the capacity of municipalities to address contemporary challenges effectively.

- **Challenges Faced by Panchayats and Municipalities**

Despite the positive impacts of the amendments, Panchayats and Municipalities continue to face significant challenges:

- **Lack of Funds, Functions, and Functionaries:** Many local bodies remain dependent on state governments for funding, which affects their ability to function effectively. Despite constitutional provisions, municipalities often lack the necessary powers and resources to carry out essential functions. Additionally, there is a shortage of trained personnel, leading to inadequate technical expertise in urban planning and service delivery.
- **Political Interference:** Local governance is often subject to political interference from higher levels of government, undermining the autonomy of Panchayats and Municipalities. This can hinder effective decision-making and implementation of local development projects.

15.இந்தியாவில் யூனியன் பிரதேசங்கள் உருவாக வழிவகுத்த முக்கிய காரணிகள் யாவை? மேலும் யூனியன் பிரதேசங்களில் துணைநிலை ஆளுநர் மற்றும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட அரசாங்கத்தின் அதிகாரங்களை உச்ச நீதிமன்றம் எவ்வாறு சமநிலைப்படுத்தியுள்ளது?

What were the key factors that led to the formation of Union Territories in India? and how has the Supreme Court balanced the powers of the Lieutenant Governor and the elected government in Union Territories?

- **Key Factors Leading to the Formation of Union Territories in India**

- **Administrative Convenience:** Union Territories (UTs) were created to improve administrative efficiency in regions that were difficult to govern due to their geographical, cultural, or historical circumstances.
- **Political Instability:** Some regions, marked by political unrest or instability, were designated as UTs to ensure better control and governance by the central government, often as a means to maintain law and order.
- **Cultural and Ethnic Identity:** The formation of UTs sometimes aimed to recognize and preserve the distinct cultural and ethnic identities of certain populations, providing them with a degree of autonomy while remaining under central administration.
- **Integration of Territories:** After the independence of India, the integration of various princely states and territories necessitated the establishment of UTs as a means to manage regions that did not fit neatly into the existing state structure.
- **Demand for Autonomy:** In certain cases, local movements or demands for self-governance led to the creation of UTs, where the central government could grant some level of administrative independence while retaining ultimate authority.
- **Post-Article 370 Abrogation:** The abrogation of Article 370 in 2019 led to the reorganization of Jammu and Kashmir into two UTs (Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh), highlighting the need for direct governance in sensitive areas.

- **Balancing Powers of the Lieutenant Governor and Elected Government in Union Territories**

- **Supreme Court Rulings:** The Supreme Court has played a critical role in defining the powers and limits of both the Lieutenant Governor (LG) and the elected government in UTs. Landmark judgments have emphasized the need to respect the elected government's mandate while acknowledging the constitutional role of the LG.
- **Interpretation of Constitutional Provisions:** The Supreme Court has interpreted relevant articles (e.g., Article 239, which governs the administration of UTs) to clarify the balance of power. The Court has generally favoured a more democratic interpretation, advocating for the primacy of elected representatives in local governance.
- **Directives on LG's Role:** In cases like *K. K. Saxena vs. Rajendra Singh Rana* (2007), the Supreme Court highlighted that the LG should act on the advice of the council of ministers, thereby reinforcing the principle of collective responsibility and minimizing arbitrary powers.
- **Judicial Oversight:** The Court has provided a framework for resolving disputes between the LG and the elected government, ensuring that the LG does not overstep their authority, particularly in decision-making processes that fall within the domain of the elected government.
- **Promotion of Federal Principles:** The Court has emphasized the need to adhere to the federal structure of governance, ensuring that while the LG retains certain powers for administrative oversight, the elected government has the authority to make policy decisions and implement programs for the welfare of the people.

16.மத்திய மற்றும் மாநில அரசுகளுக்கு இடையிலான சட்டமன்ற உறவை விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the legislative relation between the centre and state.

Legislative Relations Between Centre and State

- **Articles Governing Legislative Relations:**

- The legislative relations are primarily governed by Articles 245 to 255 of the Constitution of India.

- **Territorial Extent:**

- **Parliament's Authority:** Parliament can enact laws for the whole of India or any part of it.
- **State Legislature's Authority:** State legislatures can make laws for the entire state or a specific part. State laws do not extend outside the state unless a sufficient connection exists.

Distribution of Legislative Subjects:

- **Union List:**

- Contains subjects exclusively within the jurisdiction of Parliament (e.g., defense, foreign affairs, atomic energy).

- **State List:**

- Contains subjects exclusively within the jurisdiction of state legislatures (e.g., police, public health, agriculture).

- **Concurrent List:**

- Contains subjects where both Parliament and State legislatures can legislate (e.g., education, marriage, bankruptcy).
- Parliamentary Legislation in the State Field

- **Rajya Sabha Approval:**

- Parliament can legislate on State List subjects if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution with a two-thirds majority.

- **National Emergency:**

- During a national emergency, Parliament can legislate on any matter in the State List.

- **President's Rule:**

- When President's Rule is imposed, Parliament can legislate on any subject in the State List.

Centre's Control Over State Legislation:

- **Presidential Assent:**

- Certain bills passed by state legislatures require prior assent from the President (e.g., bills affecting interstate trade).

- **Governor's Power:**

- The Governor can reserve certain bills for Presidential consideration, delaying their enactment until the President's decision.

- **Repugnancy Clause:**

- If a state law contradicts a law made by Parliament on a subject in the Concurrent List, the parliamentary law prevails, unless the state law has received Presidential assent.

- **Legislative Procedure:**

- States must adhere to specific procedures for enacting laws, including public consultation and the requirement for bills to be presented to the Governor for approval.
- Certain financial bills and laws concerning matters on the Concurrent List must be laid before the President.

- **Enforcement of Central Laws:**

- States are obligated to enforce laws made by Parliament within their jurisdictions, ensuring compliance with Central legislation.

- **Role of Finance Commission:**

- The Finance Commission advises on the distribution of tax revenues between the Centre and States, influencing state legislative budgets and financial resources.

- **Interstate Relations:**

- The Constitution encourages cooperation and coordination between states through provisions for mutual assistance in law enforcement and addressing issues like inter-state trade and commerce.

- **Judicial Review:**

- The Supreme Court and High Courts have the power to review state legislation to ensure it conforms to the Constitution and does not violate the principles laid down by Parliament.

- **Legislative Competence:**

- The legislative competence of the Centre and States is defined by the respective lists in the Constitution, ensuring clarity in areas of jurisdiction.

- **Flexibility and Amendments:**

- The Constitution allows for amendments to the lists, adapting to changing needs and circumstances, thereby maintaining relevance in legislative powers.

- **Emerging Challenges:**

- Ongoing debates regarding the balance of power, especially in concurrent subjects, have led to discussions about the necessity for more cooperative federalism and resolving conflicts between state and central laws.

17.நிதி ஆணையத்தின் அமைப்பு, பங்கு மற்றும் செயல்பாடுகளை விவாதிக்கவும், மேலும் 16 வது நிதி ஆணையத்தின் குறிப்பு விதிமுறைகளை (Terms of Reference) விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the organization, role and functions of the finance commission and also explain the terms of reference of the 16th finance commission.

Organization of the Finance Commission

- **Constitutional Mandate:**

- The Finance Commission is established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution.
- It is appointed by the President of India every five years, or earlier if needed.

- **Composition:**

- The Finance Commission consists of a chairperson and four other members. The members are appointed based on their expertise in

public finance, economics, government administration, or relevant fields.

- The Chairperson is usually an experienced figure in finance, public administration, or economics.
- Members may be reappointed if deemed necessary.
- **Tenure:**
 - The members typically serve a five-year term but may be reappointed based on the requirements of the commission.
 - Role and Functions of the Finance Commission
- **Distribution of Tax Revenues:**
 - The Finance Commission recommends how the net proceeds of taxes should be shared between the Centre and the States and among the States.
 - The aim is to ensure equitable distribution and financial stability across States based on factors like population, income levels, and fiscal capacity.
- **Grant-in-Aid Recommendations:**
 - The Commission suggests the quantum and criteria for grants-in-aid to states needing financial assistance, focusing on sectors like health, education, and infrastructure development.
 - It also recommends specific-purpose grants to address specific regional disparities or development needs.
- **Fiscal Capacity Building:**
 - The Commission makes recommendations to help improve the fiscal autonomy and revenue-generating capacities of states.
 - It encourages states to improve tax collection efficiency and adopt better fiscal practices.
- **Local Bodies and Panchayats:**
 - Since the 73rd and 74th Amendments, the Finance Commission also makes recommendations regarding financial support to urban and rural local bodies.

- It sets guidelines for allocations aimed at strengthening the financial base and infrastructure of Panchayats and Municipalities.
- **Debt Management:**
 - The Finance Commission reviews the debt levels of the Centre and the States, making recommendations on borrowing limits and debt management to ensure fiscal discipline and sustainability.
- **Special Problems and Considerations:**
 - The Commission considers special issues, such as disaster relief funds and other exigencies that may require immediate fiscal attention.
- **Review of Fiscal Policy:**
 - It assesses the fiscal policies of both the Centre and the States, recommending improvements to ensure sound financial management, accountability, and transparency.
- **Any Other Matter Referred by the President:**
 - The President may specify additional terms for the Finance Commission to review. These may include emerging economic challenges, special development needs, or other fiscal concerns.
 - Terms of Reference (ToR) of the 16th Finance Commission
 - The 16th Finance Commission is expected to be constituted soon, and its Terms of Reference will include various specific and comprehensive areas.

Though the exact terms of reference will be formally released upon the commission's formation, some anticipated areas of focus are:

- **Vertical Devolution:**
 - Determining the share of central taxes to be devolved to the states, taking into account recent changes in tax collection, GST compensation needs, and states' financial requirements.
- **Horizontal Devolution:**
 - Recommending how the tax share is divided among states based on factors such as population, income distance, area, forest cover, and demographic changes.

- **Fiscal Consolidation:**
 - Reviewing the Centre and States' fiscal deficit and debt management targets, particularly in light of post-pandemic economic challenges.
 - The Commission may propose guidelines to balance the need for fiscal prudence with development requirements.
- **Local Body Grants:**
 - Examining and recommending grants for urban and rural local bodies with guidelines to enhance local-level fiscal management, autonomy, and accountability.
- **Disaster Management Funds:**
 - Setting guidelines for the National and State Disaster Response Funds to support states in effectively managing and responding to disasters.
- **Impact of GST:**
 - Assessing the impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on states' revenue capacities and the need for continuing compensation to states, given the termination of the guaranteed compensation period.
- **Special Focus on Climate Finance:**
 - Recommendations on resource allocation for climate change adaptation, disaster resilience, and sustainability initiatives, which align with India's commitments to environmental protection.
- **Health and Education Funding:**
 - Focusing on grants specifically allocated to improving health and education facilities, especially in underdeveloped and vulnerable regions.
- **Promoting Self-Reliant and Inclusive Growth:**
 - Recommendations on how fiscal policy can support Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India) and inclusive economic growth, considering regional inequalities and development disparities.
- **State-Specific Needs and Special Problems:**
 - Considering state-specific needs, the Commission may propose recommendations to address unique challenges such as regional disparities, development deficits, or local-level fiscal issues.

- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**

- Proposing mechanisms to ensure effective use of grants and accountability for fund utilization, enhancing transparency and better governance at state and local levels.

18. இந்திய அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டத்தின் 356வது பிரிவை தவறாகப் பயன்படுத்தியது தொடர்பாக எஸ்.ஆர்.பொம்மை வழக்கின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை விளக்குக.

Explain the significance of the S.R. Bommai case in relation to the misuse of Article 356 of the Indian Constitution.

The S.R. Bommai case (1994) is one of the most significant judgments in Indian constitutional law concerning the misuse of Article 356, which allows the imposition of President's Rule in a state. This judgment addressed the arbitrary application of Article 356, which was often invoked to dismiss state governments led by parties opposing the Centre. The Supreme Court's verdict in this case laid down strict guidelines and conditions for invoking Article 356, establishing vital safeguards for federalism and democratic governance. Here's a look at the case's significance in relation to the misuse of Article 356:

- **Curbing Arbitrary Dismissals by the Centre**

- **Preceding Misuse:** Before this case, the Centre often used Article 356 to dismiss state governments on political grounds, particularly when the ruling party at the Centre was different from the party in power in the state.
- **Guidelines for Invoking Article 356:** The Bommai judgment specified that Article 356 should only be used under exceptional and well-defined circumstances, not as a political tool.
- **Parliamentary Approval:** The judgment mandated that any proclamation under Article 356 must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months. Without approval, the proclamation lapses, and the dismissed state government is reinstated.

- **Floor Test as the Primary Standard for Majority**

- **Requiring Legislative Proof:** The Supreme Court ruled that the test of a government's majority must be conducted on the floor of the

Assembly, rather than based on the Governor's opinion or reports. This requirement limits the Governor's discretion and provides a transparent means of proving a government's legitimacy.

- **Strengthening Democracy:** By insisting on a floor test, the judgment ensures that democratic processes are upheld within the state legislature, preventing undue interference by the Centre.
- **Judicial Review of President's Rule**
 - **Subject to Judicial Scrutiny:** The Court declared that the imposition of President's Rule is subject to judicial review, meaning the judiciary can assess whether the invocation of Article 356 was justified.
 - **Checking Centre's Power:** This provision prevents the arbitrary use of President's Rule by the Centre, as the judiciary can overturn a proclamation if it finds that the dismissal was politically motivated or not based on valid grounds.
- **Application of the Basic Structure Doctrine**
 - **Basic Structure and Article 356:** The judgment invoked the basic structure doctrine, asserting that the Centre can impose President's Rule only if a state government's policies threaten core principles of the Constitution, such as secularism or federalism.
 - **Protecting Fundamental Values:** This principle safeguards the Constitution's fundamental values, ensuring that Article 356 is not misused to disrupt the democratic and federal structure.
- **Promoting Federalism and Limiting Central Overreach**
 - **Strengthening Federal Principles:** By limiting the Centre's power to dismiss state governments arbitrarily, the Bommai case reinforced India's federal structure. It emphasized that states have the autonomy to govern themselves unless there is a genuine breakdown of constitutional machinery.
 - **Encouraging Political Neutrality:** The judgment ensures that the Centre respects the political autonomy of states, reducing instances of political vendetta in the guise of constitutional authority.

- **Setting a Precedent for Future Cases**

- **Impact on Hung Assemblies:** The Bommai judgment set a precedent that has been applied to many cases of government formation and dissolution in states with hung assemblies. It established the floor test as a standard practice, cited in cases where there is a question about a government's majority

19.மத்திய பணியாளர் தேர்வாணையத்தின் கட்டமைப்பு, பங்கு, செயல்பாடுகள் மற்றும் வரம்புகளை விவரிக்க.

Elaborate the structure, role, functions, and limitations of the Union Public Service Commission.

- **Structure**

- The UPSC consists of a chairman and up to ten members, who are appointed by the President of India.
- Members are typically individuals with extensive experience in public administration, education, or other areas beneficial to civil services.
- Each member serves a term of six years or until reaching the age of 65, whichever is earlier.
- The President can remove members under certain conditions, such as misbehaviour, insolvency, or engagement in other paid employment outside their duties.

- **Role**

- The UPSC plays a key role in ensuring an efficient and merit-based civil service system in India by overseeing recruitment and providing advice to the government.

Its primary responsibilities include:

- **Recruitment:**

- The UPSC conducts competitive exams for recruitment to various positions in Central Services, All India Services (IAS, IPS, IFS), and other Union Territories.
- It also recruits individuals directly through interviews for specific posts.

- **Appointments:**
 - The UPSC oversees the appointment of officers across services, including promotions, deputation (temporary assignments), and absorption into permanent positions.
- **Framing and Amending Recruitment Rules:**
 - It is responsible for framing and amending the recruitment rules for various services and posts.
 - This ensures a standardized recruitment process and uniformity across services.
- **Handling Disciplinary Cases:**
 - The UPSC deals with disciplinary matters related to civil servants, including cases of misconduct or actions that warrant penalties.
 - It advises on punishments, suspensions, or other actions based on the severity of the infraction.
- **Advisory Role to the Government:**
 - The UPSC provides the government with advice on matters such as appointments, promotions, transfers, and disciplinary issues involving civil servants.
 - The government may also consult the UPSC on matters related to public service standards and policies.

Functions

The key functions of the UPSC as outlined in the Constitution include:

- **Conducting Exams:**
 - The UPSC conducts exams like the Civil Services Examination (CSE), Engineering Services Examination (ESE), Combined Medical Services Examination (CMSE), and several others, covering a wide array of services.
- **Direct Recruitment by Interviews:**
 - For specialized roles, the UPSC conducts interviews or Personality Tests as part of its recruitment process.

- **Formulating Recruitment Rules:**
 - The Commission drafts and periodically updates recruitment rules, defining qualifications, and selection processes to meet evolving job requirements.
- **Assisting in Promotions and Transfers:**
 - UPSC handles the promotion process for civil servants, advising on merit and seniority-based advancement.
 - It also oversees transfers, especially in cases involving inter-cadre transfers.
- **Dealing with Disciplinary Matters:**
 - It reviews disciplinary cases brought against civil servants, evaluating evidence and suggesting appropriate measures.
- **Offering Consultative Support:**
 - The UPSC can be consulted on matters involving personnel management, including pensions and service tenure.

Limitations

Despite its critical role, the UPSC has certain limitations in terms of authority and jurisdiction:

- **Non-binding Nature of Advice:**
 - The advice provided by the UPSC is not legally binding. The government may choose not to follow it.
- **Exemption of Certain Posts:**
 - Certain high-ranking diplomatic and military posts, as well as temporary positions, fall outside the UPSC's purview.
- **Limited Role in State Services:**
 - While the UPSC primarily oversees central and union services, State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs) handle state services. The UPSC can only intervene if a state consults it for advice.
- **Recruitment for Temporary Positions:**
 - The UPSC does not handle recruitment for temporary or certain ad hoc posts that fall outside its constitutional mandate.

20. சமூக ஊடகங்கள் மின் ஆளுமையை எவ்வாறு மாற்றியுள்ளன? அரசாங்க செயல்முறைகளில் வெளிப்படைத்தன்மை, குடிமக்கள் ஈடுபாடு மற்றும் பொறுப்புணர்வை மேம்படுத்துவதில் அதன் பங்கினை குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

How has social media transformed e-governance? Discuss its role in enhancing transparency, citizen engagement, and accountability in government processes.

- **Enhanced Transparency**

- **Open Communication:** Social media enables governments to openly communicate policies, decisions, and updates, fostering transparency in governance.
- **Real-time Updates:** Citizens can receive timely information on various government activities, decisions, and policies, which reduces misinformation and improves public awareness.
- **Increased Trust:** Transparency builds public trust by showing that the government is open about its workings, which can ultimately lead to better compliance and public support.

- **Citizen Engagement**

- **Direct Interaction:** Social media allows for two-way communication, enabling citizens to share feedback and voice concerns directly to government officials and agencies.
- **Crowdsourcing Ideas:** Governments can crowdsource ideas from the public for policy making and service improvement. This makes policies more inclusive and aligned with public sentiment.
- **Community Building:** Platforms allow for building digital communities around specific issues, where citizens can discuss policies and services, giving government valuable insights into local needs.

- **Accountability**

- **Public Scrutiny:** Social media exposes government actions to public scrutiny, ensuring that leaders and agencies are held accountable for their decisions and actions.

- **Responsive Governance:** By closely monitoring social media discussions, governments can identify issues that need urgent attention, fostering a more responsive administration.
- **Feedback Mechanism:** Platforms provide a space for citizens to report inefficiencies, misconduct, or lack of service, prompting government agencies to respond and correct issues.
- **Role in Data Analytics for Decision-Making**
 - **Public Sentiment Analysis:** Governments can analyze social media data to gauge public sentiment on policies, projects, or emerging issues.
 - **Targeted Service Delivery:** With demographic insights, governments can tailor services and resources to specific community needs.
 - **Strategic Planning:** Data gathered on social media informs both short-term responses and long-term planning, allowing governments to address current issues while setting informed goals.
- **Additional Benefits in E-Governance**
 - **Quality of Services:** Social media feedback helps improve service delivery by identifying gaps and enhancing service quality based on real citizen experiences.
 - **Cost-Effectiveness:** Digital engagement reduces administrative costs and streamlines communication channels.
 - **Event and Job Announcements:** Government agencies use social media to promote events, publicize job openings, and market government services, making them more accessible to citizens.

21."மக்களாட்சி செயல்முறையை வலுப்படுத்தவும், அரசியல் பிரதிநிதித்துவத்தின் தரத்தை மேம்படுத்தவும் தேர்தல் சீர்திருத்தங்கள் அவசியம்." - இந்தியாவில் தேர்தல் சீர்திருத்தங்களின் செயல்திறனை மதிப்பிடுக.

"Electoral reforms are necessary to strengthen the democratic process and improve the quality of political representation." Evaluate the effectiveness of electoral reforms in India.

- **Key Issues in Indian Electoral Politics**

- **Money Power:** Candidates often exceed campaign spending limits, making elections financially biased.
- **Muscle Power:** Illegal practices like violence, intimidation, and booth capturing affect voter turnout and fairness.
- **Criminalization of Politics:** Politicians with criminal backgrounds influence elections to gain protection from legal action, often with party support.
- **Misuse of Government Machinery:** Incumbent parties sometimes use state resources for election campaigns, skewing fairness.
- **Non-serious Candidates:** Some candidates run only to split votes, affecting the election results.
- **Casteism and Communalism:** Voting on caste and religious lines disrupts unity and democratic equality.
- **Lack of Moral Values:** Political corruption and self-interest hinder sincere public service.

- **Electoral Reforms Pre-2000**

- **Lowering Voting Age:** The 61st Amendment Act reduced the voting age from 21 to 18.
- **Deputation to EC:** Election personnel are deputed to the Election Commission for ensuring impartiality.
- **Increase in Proposers and Security Deposit:** For the Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils, this change limits non-serious candidates.
- **Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs):** Introduced in 1998, EVMs reduce fraud, improve efficiency, and are environmentally friendly.

- **Disqualification for Conviction:** Individuals convicted under the National Honours Act, 1971, face a six-year disqualification.
- **Restriction on Multiple Constituencies:** A candidate may not contest from more than two constituencies.
- **Bye-Elections:** Vacant seats in Parliament or State Legislatures must have bye-elections within six months.
- **Campaign Duration and Liquor Prohibition:** Restrictions include shorter campaigns and banning liquor sales around polling times.
- **Electoral Reforms Post-2000**
 - **Expenditure Limits:** Individual candidate expenses for Lok Sabha elections are capped between ₹50–70 lakh and ₹20–28 lakh for state assemblies.
 - **Exit Poll Restrictions:** Results of exit polls can only be disclosed after all voting phases conclude.
 - **Postal Ballot Expansion:** Categories like service voters and election-duty voters now use postal ballots, ensuring broader voting access.
 - **National Voters' Day:** January 25th, marking the EC's founding day, aims to raise voter awareness and turnout.
 - **Financial Transparency:** Political donations over ₹20,000 must be reported to the EC.
 - **Disclosure of Criminal and Financial Information:** Candidates must declare criminal records, assets, and liabilities, with penalties for false affidavits.

Current and Proposed Reforms

- **The Election Commission has suggested reforms such as:**
 - **Enhanced Penalties for False Affidavits:** Increasing jail time from six months to two years to deter misinformation.
 - **Permanent Disqualification for Serious Crimes:** Proposal to bar individuals convicted of serious crimes from running for office.
 - **Increased Transparency in Funding:** Efforts to further regulate electoral bonds and funding sources to prevent hidden donations.

- **Impact of Electoral Reforms**

- Reforms have made elections more accessible and transparent, but challenges remain, especially in curbing money and muscle power and ensuring informed voting. Through continuous reform, India aims to uphold democratic integrity, promote equal representation, and improve public trust in electoral processes. These reforms remain essential in fortifying India's democracy, ensuring that elected representatives genuinely reflect the will of the people.

22. கூட்டணி ஆட்சியின் சாதக பாதகங்கள் என்ன? மக்களாட்சி அமைப்பில் ஆட்சிமுறை, நிலைத்தன்மை மற்றும் கொள்கை உருவாக்கம் ஆகியவற்றை கூட்டணி அரசியல் எவ்வாறு பாதிக்கிறது என்பதை பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of coalition governments? Analyse how coalition politics impacts governance, stability, and policy-making in a democratic setup?

- **Advantages of Coalition Governments**

- **Increased Representation:** Coalition governments bring together multiple political parties, often representing different regions, communities, and ideologies. This inclusiveness helps better reflect the electorate's diversity, ensuring that various interests are considered in governance.
- **Consensus-Based Politics:** In coalition setups, policies require approval from all coalition partners, fostering dialogue and compromise. This consensus-oriented approach encourages policies that accommodate diverse viewpoints, creating policies with broader appeal and acceptance.
- **Reduced Risk of Autocracy:** Since no single party dominates in a coalition, power is decentralized, reducing the risk of authoritarian rule. Coalition governments distribute power among multiple parties, which acts as a check on the government's actions, enhancing transparency and accountability.
- **Sensitivity to Regional Concerns:** Coalitions often include regional parties that bring local issues to the national level. This responsiveness

strengthens the federal structure and ensures that regional demands are given due consideration in national decision-making.

- **Flexibility in Policy-Making:** Coalitions may adopt a pragmatic approach, setting aside rigid ideologies for policy adjustments. This adaptability enables the government to address immediate concerns or crises more effectively, as coalition partners negotiate policies that align with the situation's demands.

- **Disadvantages of Coalition Governments**

- **Political Instability:** Coalition governments are often fragile due to differences among coalition partners. Disagreements on policies or leadership struggles can lead to instability, with coalition partners withdrawing support and, at times, collapsing the government.
- **Weakened Leadership:** The prime minister or head of a coalition government must consult coalition partners before making significant decisions. This limits the leader's authority, as they may need to constantly negotiate or compromise, undermining their effectiveness.
- **Policy Paralysis:** Coalition governments can struggle with decision-making when partners have conflicting ideologies or agendas. The need for consensus can lead to delays, resulting in policy gridlock, where critical reforms are delayed or watered down to satisfy all coalition members.
- **Empowerment of Smaller Parties:** In coalitions, smaller parties often act as "kingmakers" by leveraging their support. They can demand more influence than their actual representation justifies, potentially skewing policy priorities or extracting concessions that may not align with the public interest.
- **Lack of Accountability:** When administrative failures occur, coalition partners may blame each other, avoiding individual or collective responsibility. This lack of accountability can hinder effective governance and erode public trust in the government.

- **Impact of Coalition Politics on Governance, Stability, and Policy-Making**

- **Governance:** Coalition politics can enhance governance by making it more representative and inclusive, particularly in diverse societies. However, the need for compromise can dilute the government's agenda, potentially affecting the implementation of long-term policies. Additionally, the need to accommodate coalition partners may lead to frequent reshuffling of ministers or alterations in policies, affecting the continuity and coherence of governance.
- **Stability:** Political stability is often challenged in coalition governments due to internal disagreements. Such governments are more susceptible to early dissolution if coalition partners disagree on critical issues, leading to frequent elections. Conversely, pre-poll coalitions tend to be more stable than post-poll alliances because parties enter with a shared agenda, which enhances stability.
- **Policy-Making:** Coalition politics fosters a pragmatic approach to policy-making, as it requires consensus-building and mutual concessions. This can lead to balanced, well-rounded policies that cater to a wide range of interests. However, it may also lead to watered-down policies that lack coherence, as coalition partners with differing ideologies may compromise excessively.

23.இந்தியாவில் உள்ள முக்கிய ஊழல் எதிர்ப்புச் சட்டங்கள் மற்றும் நிறுவனங்களைக் குறித்து தொகுத்துரைக்க.

Summarize the key anti-corruption laws and institutions in India?

Key Anti-Corruption Laws

- **Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA), 1988:**
 - The primary law criminalizing corruption involving public servants.
 - Prohibits both the giving and receiving of "undue advantage."
 - Applies to individuals and corporations.
- **Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860:**
 - Contains provisions for penalizing public servants for various corrupt practices.

- **Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988:**

- Prohibits transactions where property is held in the name of another person to evade taxes or facilitate corruption.

- **Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002:**

- Penalizes the act of money laundering, including offenses committed by public servants.

- **Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010:**

- Regulates the acceptance of foreign contributions by individuals and organizations to prevent misuse.

- **Right to Information Act, 2005:**

- Empowers citizens to request information from public authorities, promoting transparency and accountability.

- **Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013:**

- Establishes the office of the Lokpal at the central level and Lokayuktas at the state level to investigate corruption complaints against public servants.

- **Companies Act, 2013:**

- Contains provisions aimed at preventing corporate fraud and ensuring transparency in corporate governance.

- **Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income & Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015:**

- Addresses the issue of black money held abroad and penalizes individuals for not disclosing foreign income.

- **Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018:**

- Allows for the confiscation of properties of economic offenders who flee from the country.

Key Anti-Corruption Institutions

- **Central Vigilance Commission (CVC):**

- An apex institution to monitor and ensure integrity in public administration.
- Oversees the work of other investigative agencies.

- **Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI):**
 - The main investigative agency for investigating corruption and economic offenses at the central level.
- **Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG):**
 - Audits government expenditure and performance, ensuring accountability and transparency in financial matters.
- **Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB):**
 - A state-level agency dedicated to investigating corruption cases against public servants at the state level.

24. தகவல் அறியும் உரிமை என்றால் என்ன? தகவல் அறியும் உரிமை (திருத்தம்) சட்டம், 2019 இன் அம்சங்கள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

What is Right to Information? Write about the features of the Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019.

Right to Information (RTI)

The Right to Information (RTI) is a fundamental right in India that enables citizens to obtain information from public authorities, thereby enhancing transparency and accountability in governance. It is derived from Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression, and is implemented through the Right to Information Act, 2005. This Act mandates public authorities to respond to information requests from citizens within a specified timeframe.

Key Features of the Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019

- **Term of Information Commissioners:**
 - The amendment abolishes the fixed five-year term for the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) and Information Commissioners (ICs) at both central and state levels.
 - The central government is now authorized to determine the tenure of these officials.
- **Determination of Salaries and Allowances:**
 - The salaries, allowances, and other service conditions of the CIC and ICs will be set by the central government.

- This replaces the previous provision that linked their salaries to those of the Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners.
- **Removal of Salary Deductions for Pension:**
 - The amendment eliminates the provision for salary deductions for CIC and ICs receiving pensions or retirement benefits from prior government service.
 - This means their salaries will not be reduced by any pension amount.
- **Centralization of Control:**
 - The amendment centralizes authority over the appointment and terms of office of the CIC and ICs under the central government.

This has raised concerns regarding the independence of these officials.
- **Changes Impacting State RTI Commissions:**
 - The provisions governing state-level information commissioners have also been modified.
 - This could potentially affect the autonomy and functioning of state RTI commissions.

Implications of the Amendment

- **Concerns Over Transparency:**
 - Critics argue that the amendments could undermine the transparency objectives of the RTI framework, making it harder for citizens to access information.
- **Independence of Information Commissioners:**
 - The increased control of the central government over appointments and terms may compromise the independence of CICs and ICs.
- **Public Trust and Accountability:**
 - The changes may affect public trust in the RTI system and the overall accountability of government officials.
- **Administrative Flexibility:**
 - Proponents of the amendment contend that it provides the government with necessary flexibility to manage public information and resources effectively.

25.மின் ஆளுமையின் முக்கிய சவால்கள் மற்றும் வரம்புகள் என்ன? பயனுள்ள டிஜிட்டல் நிர்வாகத்தை செயல்படுத்துவதில் எதிர்கொள்ளும் தடைகள் மற்றும் பொது சேவை வழங்கலில் அவற்றின் தாக்கத்தை பகுப்பாய்வு செய்க.

What are the key challenges and limitations of e-governance? Analyze the obstacles faced in implementing effective digital governance and their impact on public service delivery.

Key Challenges and Limitations of E-Governance

E-governance, while promising enhanced efficiency and transparency in public service delivery, faces several challenges and limitations that can hinder its effective implementation. Here's an analysis of these obstacles:

- **Security Concerns:**
 - **Unauthorized Access:** E-governance platforms are vulnerable to hacking and unauthorized access, posing risks to sensitive information.
 - **Data Interception:** The transmission of data over the internet can be intercepted, leading to potential data breaches.
 - **Malicious Damage:** Cyberattacks can compromise the integrity of e-governance systems, affecting trust and reliability.
- **Privacy Issues:**
 - **Misuse of Personal Data:** There is a risk of personal information being misused by unauthorized entities, leading to violations of privacy rights.
 - **Data Protection Regulations:** The absence of robust data protection laws can exacerbate privacy concerns.
- **Interoperability Challenges:**
 - **Coordination Between Ministries:** Lack of coordination and collaboration among different government departments can result in fragmented services.
 - **Data Transfer Limitations:** Incompatible systems can hinder effective data sharing, leading to inefficiencies.

- **Language Diversity:**
 - **Content Accessibility:** Creating e-governance platforms that cater to multiple languages can be resource-intensive and challenging.
 - **Communication Gaps:** Language barriers can limit the reach of e-governance initiatives, particularly in linguistically diverse regions.
- **Resistance to Change:**
 - **Adaptation by Government Employees:** There may be reluctance among government staff to embrace digital processes, which can slow down implementation.
 - **Cultural Resistance:** Traditional practices may conflict with new digital approaches, creating resistance to adopting e-governance.
- **Redundant Services:**
 - **Duplication of Services:** Overlapping services can lead to confusion among citizens and make it difficult to navigate e-governance systems.
 - **Inefficiency:** Redundancies can waste resources and create administrative burdens.
- **Technical Glitches:**
 - **System Failures:** Technical issues such as server crashes or website downtimes can disrupt access to essential services.
 - **User Frustration:** Frequent technical problems can lead to dissatisfaction among users, undermining trust in e-governance.
- **Lack of Awareness:**
 - **Public Knowledge Gaps:** Many citizens may be unaware of the available e-governance services and their benefits.
 - **Information Dissemination:** Ineffective communication strategies can limit outreach and education efforts.
- **Digital Divide:**
 - **Access Disparities:** People in rural and underserved areas may lack access to digital devices and the internet, preventing them from utilizing e-governance services.

- **Socioeconomic Barriers:** Economic factors can further exacerbate the digital divide, limiting participation in e-governance.
- **Cultural Factors:**
 - **Norms and Behaviours:** Cultural attitudes towards technology can influence how citizens engage with e-governance platforms.
 - **Trust Issues:** Distrust in government institutions can affect the willingness of citizens to use digital services.
- **Impact on Public Service Delivery**
 - **Efficiency and Speed:** E-governance has the potential to streamline processes and reduce service delivery time. However, challenges like technical glitches and interoperability issues can hinder these benefits.
 - **Equity and Accessibility:** While e-governance aims to improve accessibility to public services, the digital divide and lack of awareness can result in unequal access, particularly for marginalized communities.
 - **Transparency and Accountability:** E-governance can enhance transparency in governance, but security concerns and privacy issues may undermine public trust.
 - **User Experience:** The effectiveness of e-governance is heavily reliant on user experience. Technical issues, redundancy, and resistance to change can frustrate users, diminishing the perceived value of digital services.

26. சமகால உலக சிக்கல்களை சமாளிப்பதில் ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் சபையின் பொருந்துமை குறித்து விவாதிக்க.

Discuss the relevance of the United Nations Organization (UNO) in addressing contemporary global challenges.

United Nations Organization (UNO) in Addressing Contemporary Global Challenges.

The United Nations (UN) plays a critical role in addressing contemporary global challenges that transcend national borders.

Its relevance can be examined through various functions and initiatives:

- **Maintaining International Peace and Security:**

- The UN is tasked with the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace. This involves conflict prevention, mediation, and the deployment of peacekeeping forces in regions experiencing conflict.
- For example, in the Israel-Iran conflict, the UN engages in diplomatic efforts to promote dialogue and reduce tensions, facilitating discussions on nuclear disarmament and regional security to prevent escalation.

- **Promoting Human Rights:**

- The UN actively promotes and protects human rights worldwide. It works to ensure that fundamental freedoms are respected, advocating against violations in various regions, including in the context of conflicts such as the Israel-Palestine issue.
- The UN Human Rights Council investigates human rights abuses and holds accountable those responsible, thereby influencing member states to adhere to international human rights standards.

- **Delivering Humanitarian Aid:**

- In crises such as the ongoing conflict between Ukraine and Russia, the UN provides vital humanitarian assistance to affected populations. This includes food aid, medical support, and shelter for displaced individuals.
- Agencies like the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP) coordinate relief efforts to address the immediate needs of those impacted by war.

- **Promoting Sustainable Development:**

- The UN advocates for sustainable development goals (SDGs) that address social, economic, and environmental challenges. For instance, the UN plays a role in facilitating international cooperation to tackle climate change, which poses a global threat.

- Initiatives like the Paris Agreement underscore the UN's efforts in bringing countries together to commit to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing climate-related challenges.
- **Upholding International Law:**
 - The UN establishes legal frameworks through various treaties and conventions, promoting the rule of law at the international level. The International Criminal Court (ICC), under UN auspices, prosecutes individuals for serious crimes such as genocide and war crimes, contributing to international justice.
 - The UN's role in adjudicating disputes, such as maritime boundaries or territorial claims, exemplifies its commitment to maintaining legal order.
- **Collaborating on Global Initiatives:**
 - The UN collaborates on various initiatives to combat pressing global challenges. For example, the Costa Rica Plan against Hate Speech and Discrimination seeks to foster dialogue and inclusivity, addressing the rise of intolerance and xenophobia in different regions.
 - The UN also partners with organizations and countries to tackle health crises like the AIDS epidemic and to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, coordinating global responses and resource allocation.
- **Leading International Efforts:**
 - The UN leads efforts to address food security and agricultural challenges through organizations like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). In this capacity, it works to ensure that vulnerable populations have access to adequate nutrition and sustainable agricultural practices.
 - The UN's initiatives in conflict zones, such as providing agricultural support in Ukraine, illustrate its proactive approach to fostering stability and resilience.

Examples in Context

- **Israel-Iran Conflict:**

- The UN has historically been involved in mediating tensions between Israel and Iran, particularly regarding Iran's nuclear program. Through resolutions and diplomatic channels, the UN seeks to establish frameworks for dialogue, promoting non-proliferation and regional stability.

- **US-Iran Relations:**

- The UN's involvement in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) illustrates its role in facilitating diplomatic negotiations to address nuclear proliferation concerns. The UN Security Council's resolutions and oversight mechanisms aim to monitor compliance and promote peaceful relations.

- **Ukraine-Russia Conflict:**

- The UN has condemned aggression and violations of international law in the Ukraine-Russia conflict. It provides humanitarian aid to those affected and supports diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful resolution. The UN General Assembly's resolutions demonstrate the global community's stance against territorial aggression.

- **India's Role in the UN:**

- As a member state, India actively participates in UN initiatives, advocating for reforms to make the organization more representative and effective. India emphasizes issues like climate change, sustainable development, and peacekeeping, contributing to discussions on global governance and cooperation.
- India's involvement in UN peacekeeping missions reflects its commitment to maintaining international peace and stability.